The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

OPENING FOR CHEATHAM

Resignation of Recorder of Deeds Taylor Handed In.

CHEATHAM'S NAME TO GO IN MONDAY

BOYD MAY BE APPOINTED ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

President Uneasy About Heavy Gold Exportations—He Consults With Treasury Officials—Postmaster Appointed for Stokesdale.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 7.—Charles H. J. Taylor, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, today tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor. Taylor was appointed from Kansas by President Cleveland, and shortly after his assuming charge ugly stories were set afloat concerning his personal demeanor toward certain employes in his office. His dismissal was demanded but Mr. Cleveland declined to credit the report, or else determined to continue Taylor in office despite the scandal. After seeing the President today, Taylor said ex-Representative Cheatham will be his successor. Cheatham's name will be sent in Monday for Recorder of Deeds or Register of the Treasury. At the last moment the change may be made. It is possible, too, that Col. Boyd may be appointed Assistant Attorney General at $5,000, instead of Solicitor of Internal Revenue at a smaller salary.

Continued gold exportation is giving the President some concern. Secretary Gage and sub-Treasurer Conrad, of New York, had a long conference with the President today in reference to this matter. They decided, it is reported, that it is not yet time to think of restrictive or remedial measures.

One hundred and one fourth-class postmasters were appointed today. Georgia heads the list with 11. Illinois and South Dakota being a close second with 9 each. North Carolina is only credited with one—J. W. Vaughn, at Stokesdale, Guilford county, vice J. H. Clark removed.

It is semi-officially given out today that H. A. Gudger will succeed Mr. Jernigan as Consul at Shanghai. It may be several weeks before the change is made, but Gudger is down on the list for Shanghai. The next best Consulate appointment will probably be given to Claudius Dockery.

Representative E. S. Marshall, of Linn, arrived tonight. He is interested in the postoffice appointments in that county and will remain here several days.

Ex-Collector White returned home today. He filed a big bundle of papers endorsing his candidacy for the Collectorship.

Judge Purnell at Wilmington.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., May 7.—Judge Purnell and United States Marshal Carroll arrived tonight. Federal court convenes Tuesday next. H. W. P.

Lugar Trest Magnate Dead.

New York, May 7.—John E. Searles, Secretary of the Sugar Trust, was defendant before Judge Dickey, in Brooklyn, today, in a suit brought by Eliza Tierney, his former housekeeper, for breach of contract. She claimed that she was discharged because she provided roast beef for the help. Mr. Searles declaring that mutton stew was good enough for servants. The jury returned a verdict in Mrs. Tierney's favor for $290, the full amount claimed, with interest.

Princeton Students Will Row.

Princeton, N. J., May 7.—Preparation has been made by the Alumni of the University and the executive committee concerning the establishment of rowing as an additional branch of Princeton athletics. It is proposed to dam Stony Brook, near the canal, thus forming a large lake. Some shells will soon be on hand.

Minister to Peru Resigns.

Louisville, Ky., May 7.—Minister to Peru, James A. McKenzie, who has just returned home, has sent his resignation to President McKinley. He says his failing health compels him to retire, and besides he thinks Republicans should enjoy the spoils their party has won.

A TOPIC MUCH DISCUSSED

REJECTION OF THE ARBITRATION TREATY CHARGED TO PROMINENT IRISHMEN.

Some Say it Was Due to the Refusal of Great Britain to Arbitrate the Seal Fishery Question.

Washington, May 7.—The rejection of the arbitration treaty continues to be a live topic of discussion. By some its defeat is ascribed to the efforts against it of Michael Davitt, ex-Minister Patrick Egan and other prominent Irishmen, and by others to England's attitude toward silver. It is believed that the votes in the negative might have been overcome, but for Great Britain's refusal to take action to protect the seals. It was held that Great Britain had failed to carry out the spirit and intent of the award of the Paris tribunal that settled the Bering sea controversy. It was, therefore, declared that she could not be depended upon to carry out the terms of a general arbitration treaty.

Shortly after President McKinley entered upon his duties as chief executive he took up the matter of preservation of the seals, and appointed Mr. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, and Mr. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to look after the interests of this country in the seals. Mr. Foster proposed a conference of representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Japan and the United States to formulate seal regulations. It was recommended that in the meantime sealing be prohibited by those nations. Great Britain refused this proposition, and it is believed that this refusal doomed the treaty to defeat. A number of Senators were uncertain as to how they should vote, and this decided them.

"This treaty matter," forcibly remarked a Southern Senator today, "was a question of business with Great Britain and a question of politics on this side the water. There is a stronger anti-British sentiment in this country today than at any time within a half century and it is growing more bitter every day."

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

Disagreement Between King and Cabinet Foreshadows a Ministerial Crisis.

London, May 7.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily News describes the situation as critical owing to the advance of the enemy and the delay of the powers in intervening. Rumors persist that a crisis in the ministry is impending owing to a divergence between it and the King. It is stated that the cabinet advocates an energetic continuance of the struggle, while the King desires to avoid further bloodshed. The correspondent adds that a diplomat informed him today that nothing had been agreed upon by the powers, although intervention was in the air. A member of another legation said that Greece must be thoroughly humbled in the dust to teach her that she must not meddle in eastern affairs again. His Government, he added, would view wih epuanimity a Turkish advance on Athens.

The German minister the other day ostentatiously visited the few wounded Turkish prisoners in Athens. He has not sent even a porter to see the hundreds of wounded Greeks in the hospitals. Certain of the powers are undoubtedly exulting at the Greek discomfiture.

THE TREATY AND THE SEAL QUESTION.

Ex-Secretary Foster Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Washington, May 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today listened to suggestions from ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster as to additional safeguards necessary for the protection of seals in Bering Sea. England having refused to join with the United States in the matter, Mr. Foster explained that the administraion had delegated him to go to St. Petersburg and negotiate with Russia to aid the United States in an endeavor to preserve the seals. The aid of Japan will also be enlisted. At a meeting of the committee today, the vote upon the arbitration treaty was discussed in connection with the seal question and the opinion was expressed that the few votes necessary to defeat its ratification was secured by its opponents at the very latest, after the action of the British cabinet upon the request of the United Staes for a conference upon the seal question had become known.

Will Not Evacuate Crete Unconditionally.

London, May 7.—The Telegraph's Athens correspondent says he is authorized to state that the cabinet will not consent under any circumstances to a complete evacuation of Crete or to accept arbitration without previous knowledge of the terms. The correspondent adds that any Government agreeing to withdraw all troops from Crete, or to accept the powers as arbitrators of Greece's dispute with Turkey without knowing what conditions they will impose as the price of peace, could not keep office for a day. The result would be revolution.

The correspondent further says that he learns that all the powers are willing to intervene without preliminary conditions, except Germany, which demands that the evacuation of Crete shall precede intervention.

Democratic Senators to Caucus.

Washington May 7.—The Democrats of the Senate will hold a caucus Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at which time they will receive the report of their steering committee which has been engaged in filling the vacancies on the Senate committees. This has not been a very burdensome task for the Democrats, owing to the small number of vacancies in their ranks, and the fact that the chairmanships assigned to them are all of a minor character, and pass strictly in accordance with an invariable rule, which is governed by the length of service of the different Senators.

SCHEDULE OF SWEETS

Sugar Schedule to be the Battle Ground of the Tariff Fight.

HAND OF THE TRUST CONSPICUOUS

HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY ABROGATED BY STEALTH.

President McKinley Does Not Regard the Senate Committee Bill Favorably, Though He Approves so Much as Promises Larger Revenue.

Washington, May 7.—As foreshadowed in these dispatches, it is now certain that the great fight over the tariff bill will be on the sugar schedule.

After a careful examination the President approves in a general way the Senate committee's bill, in so far as it makes reductions in the House schedules and promises a larger revenue. As an entirety he does not approve of it, and to the sugar schedule he expresses very emphatic objection. To Republicans who have looked to the tariff legislation as an instrument to lift the country out of the depths of depression into which it was plunged by the Wilson law and other features of the Cleveland administration, the presnce of the Sugar Trust influence to bring discredit to the tariff measure is offensive in the extreme. They are determined that there shall not be a repetition of the scandalous conditions which attended the enactment of the Wilson bill, and that, if possible, the bill shall be relieved from the charge of subserving the Sugar Trust interests. It is figured out that the Senate committee substitute for the House sugar schedule would give the Trust a protection of over 90 per cent. Not satisfied with that, they demand and get the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty by stealth. With the sugar schedule as the Senate committee has put it, and the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty through the striking out of the clause exempting importations from the duties imposed, the Sugar Trust gets all it could possibly ask for its benefit.

The consideration of the sugar schedule in this bill was not attended with the general and wild speculation by Senators which marked the progress of the Wilson bill through the Senate. But the reason for this was that the knowledge of what was to be done was confined to so few persons that there was not the general information on which speculation might be based.

The Sugar Trust, however, is not the less benefited.

Practically, the same influences which held up the Wilson bill until the desired concessions were made to the Trust are still there, and they were rendered still more powerful by the party conditions in the Senate, so far as getting a report from the committee was concerned. They found additional strength in the fact that revenue must be had to make up for the deficiency of the Wilson bill, and that if protective duties were to be maintained where they were needed the surest way of getting revenue from a customs duty was to increase the rate on sugar.

To disguise the enormity of their grab they insisted upon the ad valorem additons of duty, which defy accurate computation when combined with the specific.

If, in addition to this extremely favorable schedule, they could prevent the free importation of sugar from Hawaii there was nothing left that their hearts could desire or their pockets profit from. It is very certain, if the indignant protests of Senators of all parties mean anything, that the sugar schedule, as reported by the Senate committee will never pass the Senate, even at he expense of defeating the bill.

LI HUNG CHANG HONORS GRANT.

Plants a Tree by the Tomb as a Tribute to His Memory.

New York, May 7.—On the site of the old Grant tomb and within one hundred feet of the present monument, Yang Yu, ex-Minister to the United States, today planted a tree, as a tribute of Li Hung Chang to General Grant, Yang Yu personally representing the Viceroy. The tree is nearly seven feet high. Its foliage is very luxuriant and the tree grows to the height of 300 feet, with a trunk six feet in diameter. In addition to the ex-Minister and his suite there were present at the ceremony Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, Mrs. Julia Grant, members of the Park Board and a large crowd who witnessed the tree planting. Yang Yu read a few lines from a Chinese manuscript and threw a shovel full-of clay upon the roots of the tree. His secretary furnished the following literal translation of Yang's words:

"This tree is planted at the side of the tomb of General U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States of America, for the purpose of commemorating him, by Li Hung Chang, guardian of the Prince, Grand Secretary of the State and Earl of the First Order. Yang Yu, vice-president of the Centerford, Kwanh Su, 23 year, 4th moon, seventh day."

The original in Chinese and its translation will be cut on marble and placed near the tomb.

ATTITUDE OF THE SULTAN

A WAR CORRESPONDENT SAYS HE IS IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

Military Party May be Too Strong for the Sultan's Peaceful Inclinations—May Insist Upon Holding Thessaly.

London, May 7.—The critical point of the situation, now the time has come to negotiate for peace, is the attitude of the Sultan. The best authority on this matter is the Speaker's correspondent, who in tomorow's issue of that paper will say:

"He (the Sultan) has done his work thoroughly. He was never so strong as to-day. Now his policy will be magnanimous. It has been said that the pride of success would make him insufferable to the powers. I do not believe it. Their meekness and long suffering are not inexhaustible, and he is too wary to trespass upon them. They be has nothing to gain. He has intimated his desire to end the war. Having vindicated his honor and destroyed the prestige of Greece, he says he is distressed by the waste of life and property, and asks, "Why not restore the status quo ante-bellum?" He says he knows this will be the result of the war, however long it may last; so he is ready for peace at once.

"The Sultan would not have declared war if he had not been pushed by Germany and the military party here. He would have accomplished his ends in another way. But he is merciless in his war against the individual. The prisons are filled with Greeks now as they were with Armenians a year ago. Incalculable misery will result from the expulsion of a quarter of a million of Hellenes, as well as ruin to what is left of the commerce of the country.

"Only one contingency may bring the Sultan in conflict with Europe. He may find the military party too strong. This party is opposed to the giving back of Thessaly to Greece. It is believed here, even by some of those in diplomatic circles that if the Sultan insists upon holding Thessaly, no European power will go to war to turn him out by force, and especially if there should be a revolution in Greece."

GREATER NEW YORK.

The Struggle for Party Control of the City Begun.

New York, May 7.—Senator Platt gave out in Washington yesterday a lengthy statement as to the municipal campaign now beginning for the control of Greater New York. He makes a plea for harmony of all the forces opposed to Tammany Hall, but wishes the Citizen's Union and all other nonpartisan anti-Tammany bodies to put themselves under the leadership of the Republican party organization. Senator Platt points out the significance of a Tammany victory thus:

"The danger is the restoration of Tammany Hall. Tammany is a regular Democratic party. Its leaders have identified themselves and their organization with the Chicago platform. Their general idea is local plunder, and to secure that they would nominate a silver Democrat, gold Democrat, or any other kind of a Democrat with whom they thought they had in the situation existing at the time, the best chances of winning. But the effect of this victory would be the same in any case. It would give to Tammany Hall $70,000,000 a year to spend for three years in the building of an organization which, as everybody knows, will act with the national Bryanite party in the next Presidential campaign."

SITUATION IN THE GRECIAN CAPITAL.

The Royal Family in a Dangerous Position—Fears That They will Flee the Country.

London, May 7.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from its correspondent in Rome says that private advices have reached there from Athens, which, having escaped the Greek censor, give the true details of the situation in the Grecian capital. These dispatches show that the position of the Royal family, since the retreat of the Greek army from Pharsala, has become more perilous than ever. The members of the family rarely leave the palace and their portraits have been withdrawn from all public places. The Queen and the Princesses are insulted on the streets when the visit the hospitals. The palace is watched by revolutionary agents, lest their majesties attempt to flee from the country. The writer ascribes the decision of the powers to intervene to end the war to the dangerous position in which the Greek reigning family is placed.

A Complaint by the Turkish Minister.

Albany, N. Y., May 7.—Governor Black received a letter from Secretary of State Sherman today, stating that representations had been made to the department by the Turkish minister that Greeks had been parading the streets of New York with arms in their hands, threatening the lives of Turkish residents. Secretary Sherman stated that although the department regarded the State laws ample to repress all lawlessness, it was thought best to acquaint the Government with the complaint of the Turkish minister. Governor Black will communicate with Mayor Strong and endeavor to ascertain if there are any grounds for the apprehensions of the Turkish minister.

Wholesale Massacre by the Turks.

London, May 7.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Athens says: Col. Manos telegraphs from Arta that the Turks have begun a wholesale massacre in the interior of Epirus. All the inhabitants of the village of Kamarina have been murdered with the exception of a very few who escaped to the mountains. Women are arriving at Arta from other places, praying for protection, their husbands and children having been murdered by the enraged troops. Many of the refugees are mad and unable to speak, while others relate unwritable horrors.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

John Russell Young is Prominent for the Spanish Mission.

STRONGLY ENDORSED BY WATTERSON

GEN. LONGSTREET SPOKEN OF AS WADE HAMPTON'S SUCCESSOR.

President to be the Guest of Philadelphia at the Unveiling of Washington Monument—Harrington Not to be Chief of Weather Bureau.

Washington, May 7.—It was cabinet day, and the crowd at the White House suggested an off day in office hunting. The callers today saw the President by appointment. Among them was Judge Calhoun, who goes to Cuba to investigate the Ruiz case. His report, it is expected, will lead to an immediate understanding between Spain and this country on the Cuban question. The commissioner will leave here Monday for Havana. By that time the Madrid mission will be settled. As yet John Russell Young is in the lead for the appointment. Henry Watterson, Young's close personal friend, said tonight: "I believe that John Russell Young will secure this mission because he is the fittest man in he United States to occupy. He has traveled in Spain and knows the country. He is a scholar and a gentleman."

Taylor, the recorder of deeds, in person presented his resignation to the President at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He stated that he would send in his written resignation tomorrow.

Governor Barnes, the newly appointed Oklahoma executive, called twice with a soft-hat delegation of his fellow laborers. There were twenty or more of them.

Dr. Angell, who is going to Turkey, was with the President a few moments. He has not yet arranged his plans or the time of his departure.

There has been some discussion of the re-appointment of Mark Harrington as chief of the weather bureau to succeed Chief Moore. Harrington has sailed to Australia, which seems to indicate that he will not run the weather bureau for some time to come.

President McKinley and his cabinet will be the guests of the city of Philadelphia at the unveiling of Philadelphia's monument to Washington on the 15th of this month.

The announcement in The Tribune dispatches early this week that General Longstreet will probably succeed General Wade Hampton as railroad commissioner seems assured.

MAY BE A QUADRUPLE MURDER.

A Tramp Given Shelter Attempts to Murder His Benefactors.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 7.—What may yet prove a quadruple murder occurred at the farm home of Alexander Harris, about five miles south of Waukesha, early this morning, the victims being Mr. Harris, his wife, hired girl and hired man. The crime was commtted by a farm hand named William Pouch, who had been sheltered by the farmer over night. The dead and wounded are: Alexander Harris, killed outright; Mrs. Harris, may recover; Helen Vesbach, fatally wounded; Nelson M. Holt, probably fatally wounded.

Pouch arose about 5 o'clock this morning and went into the yard, where Harris and the hired man were milking. After pleasantly wishing them good morning, he suddenly drew a revolver and shot, killing the farmer, and fatally wounding the hired man. He then walked leisurely to the kitchen. There he met Mrs. Harris and the hired girl and chatted with them for a few minutes. He said Mr. Harris would not be in for a few minutes and that he would partake of his breakfast at once. The women waited upon the murderer. Concluding his breakfast, Pouch arose from the table and started to walk toward the door, but suddenly wheeled around and shot Mrs. Harris in the breast and then fired at the hired girl. After finishing his bloody work the murderer robbed the house, then mounted a bicycle and rode away. The supposition is that the man is either insane or he committed the terrible deed in order to hide evidence of another crime.

WANT HIGHER RATE ON GARLIC.

Connecticut Garlic Raisers Protest Against the Low Duty.

Washington, May 7.—Senator Platt's honeymoon was rudely disturbed today by a belligerent delegation of Connecticut Republicans who came here to protest against the action of the Senate Finance Committee in reference to garlic. Garlic is an industry peculiar to Connecticut, the great bulk of that commodity raised in the country being grown in this State in the vicinity of Wethersfield. The imported garlic comes from the Bermudas, where it grows wild and can beg athered for mere nothing. Under the Dingley bill the duty is 1 cent, but the House provision is stricken out altogether and the commodity must come in under the omnibus clause which imposes a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem. This is equivalent to but one half of a cent, and the growers of garlic say it cannot be raised with so small duty.

Senator Platt insists that the removal of the duty is an oversight and that it will be remedied by the Senate. Meanwhile the growers of this pungent vegetable are making it decidedly interesting for the newly married Senator.

FAREWELL DINNER TO BAYARD

PRESENTED WITH A LOVING CUP IN THE SHAPE OF A PUMPKIN.

Made a Rambling Speech in an Apolgetic Tone—Ambassador Hay Makes Stilted Remarks.

London, May 7.—Three hundred and fifty guests attended the farewell dinner given to ex-Ambassador Bayard tonight in the great hall of the Hotel Cecil, under the auspices of the American Society. Many distinguished persons were present. The Right Rev. Mandel Creighton, Bishop of London, gracefully toasted President McKinley. Chairman Crane toasted Mr. Bayard and presented to him a gold loving-cup, in the shape of a pumpkin, supported by four silver eagles and surmounted by a bust of Mr. Bayard, which was flanked by figures representing Columbia and Britannia.

Mr. Bayard made a long, rambling response, which was the most pro-American speech he ever made in England. Without its being an actual apology for his conduct while in office, he made allusions in such a manner that it appeared to be an apology. He recalled the Venezuela affair, and said that he had had the courage to tell the truth because there was no just cause for a quarrel between England and America, adding: "I tried to stand here in the honor and interest of my country first."

Baron Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England, toasted Ambassador Hay, who responded in a stilted, formal speech, which was strictly confined to personal praise of Mr. Bayard.

Mr. Bayard and his family will sail from Southampton for New York tomorrow on the Paris.

THE LUCKY SEVENTH.

Clark put the Ball Over the Fence and Won for New York.

New York, May 7.—Bill Clark won today's game for the New Yorks in the seventh inning. With a man on base, he hit the ball over Eastern Park's left field fence for a home run. The Brooklyns played raggedly in the field and Payne, who pitched good ball, seemed discouraged. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York ..... 3 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0—7	7	6	
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0—5	7	8	

Batteries: Meekin and Warner; Payne and Grim.

Phillies on a Losing Streak.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 7.—The Phillies have not yet succeeded in leaving the bad streak they have carried with them for the past week, and today lost the second game to Baltimore, making their losings four straight. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia .. .. 0 0 0 5 1 1 3 1 0—11	13	1	
Baltimore ..... 0 5 3 0 5 0 0 0 *—13	19	3	

Batteries: Fifield, Wheeler and Boyle; Corbett and Robinson.

Four Straight Victories.

Boston, May 7.—The home team made it for four straight victories by snutting out the Washingtons in a rather uninteresting game today. Sullivan was tried in the box for the Bostons and acquitted himself nobly, allowing the hard hitting Washingtons but five scattering hits. McJames, for the latter team, pitched a good game, with proper support would have kept the local team down to two runs. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston ..... 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 *—4	6	4	
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	1	

Batteries: Sullivan and Ganzel; McJames and McGuire.

Won in the Eighth Inning.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 7.—Pittsburg won today's game in a batting rally in the eighth, after Miller dropped Padden's fly. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg .. .. 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 3 *—7	13	2	
Cincinnati .... 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0—6	12	2	

Batteries: Killen and Sugden; Breitenstein and Peitz.

Monkeyed the Browns.

Louisville, Ky., May 7.—The Colonels made monkeys of the Browns today, batting Hart all over the lot. Frazer pitched indifferently, probably because the game was at no time in danger. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Louisville .... 0 2 1 0 5 0 0 3 0—11	14	2	
St. Louis ..... 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2— 7	9	2	

Batterics: Frazer and Wilson; Hart and Murphy.

Full of Sensational Plays.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 7.—Cleveland won again from Chicago today in a very exciting game, a game that was ful of sensational plays. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland .... 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 *—6	14	2	
Chicago .... 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—5	14	3	

Batteries: Young and Zimmer; Deuser and Kittridge.

U. N. C. Defeated at Atlanta.

Special to The Tribune.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 7.—University of Georgia defeated the University of North Carolina team today in Atlanta by a score of 11 to 10 in a well played game. They will play again tomorrow at Atlanta. J. G. M.

Hanna Returns Home to Rest.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—Senator Hanna will leave for Cleveland tomorrow, on the advice of his physician, who says that he must have a short season of absolute rest. Senator Hanna is not in the best of health and will not return to Washington until he has recuperated. He will eschew politics during his rest with the single exception of a speech which he will make Thursday night of next week in Cleveland, at the annual dinner of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Despite all the fabrications to the contrary, there is no doubt about his re-election to the Senate. He assured The Tribune tonight to that effect. When asked about the possibility of a Democratic Legislature next fall, he said such talk is perfect nonsense.

THEY ARE COMING

The State Pharmaceutical Association to Meet Here.

A GRAND TIME IS ANTICIPATED

ELABORATE PROGRAMME IS ARRANGED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Mayor Russ to Deliver an Address of Welcome — Carriage Rides Around Our City—A Grand Barbecue.

The State Pharmaseutical Association will hold the eighteenth annual meeting in Raleigh, commencing May 12th, and lasting three days.

The druggists of this city have arranged an elaborate program, which promises much pleasure to the visiting members.

Messrs. J. Hal Bobbitt, who is the local secretary of the association, is doing much towards making this the most enjoyable meeting ever held by the association. The program is about completed.

The association will meet in the Odd Fellows Hall on Wednesday morning, where they will be presented with the keys of the city of Raleigh by Mayor W. M. Russ. After this the association will settle down to regular business and remain in session until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the local committee will take them in charge and show them the sights of the city in carriages, etc. They will visit the institutions and public buildings and parks of Raleigh. At night the members and invited guests will be tendered a banquet at the Yarboro House, where "mine host" Cook will do them up in the regular up-to-date manner.

On Thursday morning the association will meet again and finish the regular business. After this is through with, comes the grand entertainment proper. The following is the program:

Grand Old Tar-Heel Barbecue and Brunswick Stew.

Biggest eater to be awarded a bottle of pepsin by Sharpe & Dohme, Baltimore.

Baseball—Sugar Coats vs. Gelatine Caps.

Winning side to be awarded one hundred cigars by Powers Taylor Drug Co., Richmond, Va.

Rifle Contest—Free to All.

First Prize—One lot Assayed Powders for Percolation, by Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore.

Second Prize—Two dozen Bromo Seltzer, by Emerson Drug Co., Baltimore.

Throwing Contest—To the Druggist Throwing Ball the Greatest Distance.

First Prize—Two dozen Bromo Seltzer, by Emerson Drug Co., Baltimore.

Second Prize—One dozen Bromo Seltzer, by Emerson Drug Co., Baltimore.

Running Race—Free to All.

First Prize—Five pounds Pick Leaf Smoking Tobacco, by Lyon & Co. Tobacco Works, Durham, N. C.

Second Prize—Fifty Cigars, by S. Kramer & Co., Durham, N. C.

Standing Long Jump—Free to All.

First Prize—One pound Pepsin, by Sharpe & Dohme, Baltimore.

Second Prize—One quarter pound Pepsin, by Sharpe & Dohme, Baltimore.

Bicycle Race.

To fleetest rider a handsome Bike Lamp, by J. Lewis Hardware Co., Raleigh, N. C.

Second Prize—One Golf Cap, by Cross & Linehan, Raleigh, N. C.

The slowest and most awkward rider, one dozen Kolafra Blocks, by Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.

Wrestling Match—To Heavy-Weights Only, Best Two Out of Three.

The winner to receive one hundred Cigars, by Frank Teller & Co., Philadelphia.

Second best, one dozen Pond's Extract, by Pond Extract Co., N. Y.

Perfume Contest.

To the lady guessing the correct names of five perfumes by smelling same, one handsome Basket Extract, by Winkleman & Brown Drug Co., Baltimore.

Second best, two bottles Extract (handsome box) by Winkleman & Brown Drug Co., Baltimore.

Target Contest—To Ladies Only.

First Prize—Nearest shot, one Ladies' Manicure Set, by Tower Manufacturing Co., New York.

Second Prize—To the lady who misses the mark farthest, one handsome Purse, by Tower Manufacturing Co., New York.

Throwing Contest—To Ladies Only.

To lady who throws the way she looks, a beautiful Atomizer, by Schieffelin & Co., New York.

To the lady striking some one behind her, one toilet box Soap-Extract Powder, by Schieffelin & Co., New York.

Wheelbarrow Race — Contestants to Be Blindfolded.

First Prize—One dozen Anticephalalgine, by James I. Johnson, Raleigh, N. C.

Second Prize—One dozen Analgine, by P. W. Vaughan, Durham, N. C.

Third Prize—One dozen Headeasy, by J. P. Steadman, Oxford, N. C.

The Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., offer one cask of Malt, divided as follows:

Papers.

For best paper on "How to Make a Drug Store Pay Better," one dozen.

For best paper on "Practical Window Dressing," one dozen.

For six best written ads for local paper, one dozen.

For six best formulas for soda water syrups, one dozen.

Oratory.

For best oration on "The Druggist," one dozen.

For best on "The Future Pharmacist and His Prospects," one dozen.

For best on "Our Apprentice and How We Should Train Him," one dozen.

For the best essay by "The Drummer," subject selected.

To the ugliest member N. C. P. A. present, one-half dozen Blush of Roses, by Flora Jones, South Bend, Indiana.

To the heaviest weight member N. C. P. A. present, one-half dozen Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, by Park, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

To the lightest weight member N. C. P. A. present, one pound Fl. Ext. Bladder Wrack, by Wm. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia.

To the biggest dude member N. C. P. A. present, two dozen Cosmetique, by Colgate & Co., New York.

To the slickest-headed pill roller present, one-half dozen Hair Grower, by Colgate & Co., New York.

Ride Around the City of Raleigh to Places of Interest.

Concert.

At opera house by local talent.

Pharmaceutical German—Thursday Evening, May 13.

Complimentary to the young ladies of the State, by the Committee on Arrangements.

The Local Secretary and Entertainment Committee have spared no pains or expense to make this meeting a grand success and the largest attendance in its history. Cheap railroad rates and reduced rates at principal hotels. Come, bring your wives and daughters, and attend the most interesting State Pharmeutical meeting you ever witnessed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. YEARBY, Durham,
W. H. KING, Raleigh,
C. D. BRADHAM, New Bern,
Committee.
J. HAL BOBBITT, Local Sec'y.

REPORT ON ANTI-TOXIN.

Its Efficiency in Diphtheria Treatment Demonstrated.

Washington, May 7.—The fourth triennial session of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons adjourned sine die at the Columbia Theatre to-day at 5 o'clock after having been in convention three days. By far the paper of most general interest read during the session was one submitted to the American Pediatric Society this morning embodying the results of a systematic inquiry by a special committee of four physicians into the efficacy of anti-toxin in the cure of diphtheria. The work of the committee extends over a period of two years, and covers the treatment of 1,700 cases by 422 physicians in all parts of this country and Canada. Out of the 1,700 cases treated only 17 per cent., resulted fatally, while without the anti-toxin injection, the mortality is many times greater. The report closed with a special instruction to physicians to apply the remedy before the third day of the disease and to inject the regular dose of 2,000 units. Any departure from these rules is fraught with danger to the patients.

WAITING FOR HENDERSON.

Doubtful if Bankruptcy Bills Will be Considered at This Session.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—No action will be taken by the House looking to the consideration of the bankruptcy bill until General Henderson of Iowa returns. This understanding was reached by the committee on rules today. General Henderson is the past and prospective chairman of the committee on judiciary which had charge of the subject in the last Congress. It is doubtful whether the Nelson bill, providing for voluntary bankruptcy, which was passed by the Senate, will be reported to the House. Speaker Reed and other House leaders are known to favor the Torrey bill, which provides for both involuntary and voluntary bankruptcy, and it is thought that their interests will be directed to reporting that bill. The Nelson bill, however, is strongly supported by the members from the west and south. General Henderson, whose return is awaited, has been dangerously ill at his home, but is reported to be recovering steadily.

Davis' Desk Missing.

Washington, May 7.—Generdal Doe, late Assistant Secretary of War, it is alleged, took everything in sight with him on his retirement from the department. The desk used by Jefferson Davis, when he was Secretary of War, is missing, and as it cannot be accounted for the surmise was that the thrifty Doe had disposed of it. Messenger William C. Taylor, who attends to the office of Secretary Alger and who has been in the department twenty-nine years, throws some light on the mystery. He said today that he remembered the desk very well and that a number of desks were sold by the department, and among them was the Davis desk. He was confirmed in this opinion when Louis Keith, a German messenger, who bought the desk, told him about four years ago that he had sold it to some people who said they wanted it for a Confederate museum in Chicago. The department officials are satisfied now that Doe did not dispose of the desk.

Increase of Confidence.

New York, May 7—Mr. F. D. Carley, President of the Monetary trust, says of the general situation:

The developments of this day have disclosed a decisive increase in the confidence of thoughtful students of the financial situation, and simultaneously we get better advices from commercial sources. The Grangers, New York Central, Tobacco and Sugar are the leaders of the immediate future. We can see a strong effort on the part of insiders to keep the prices down so they will not seem too exultant over the prospects, but this only gives reason to buy that stock on weak spots. Tobacco is in for a quick advance during the next few days.

Cycling at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., May 6.—On Tuesday next John Lawson, the "Terrible Swede," and W. F. Sims of Washington will race at Electric park for $250 a side. The race will be best two out of three heats. They will be paced by a sextette and a triplet. On the same day Frank Waller, "The Flying Dutchman," will try to lower the unpaced record, which is now twenty-four miles and 150 yards. Fred Titus is to come here on the 20th and will try to arrange a four cornered race between himself, Frank Waller, Jimmy Michael and Frank Starbuck, each man putting up $250, making a $1,000 purse, and they to divide 60 per cent of gate receipts.

President's Out-of-Town Engagements.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—The President has two out-of-town engagements for this month. One is to attend the dedication of the Washington monument in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, by the Society of the Order of Cincinnati on the 15th instant, and the other is to attend the dedication of a monument erected at West Point, N. Y., in honor of the soldiers who lost their lives in the civil war, Monday, the 31st instant (Decoration day). He will be accompanied by the members of his cabinet on both trips.

North Carolina boasted of a "moonshiner" who was "only fifteen years old." This was too young, so the government stepped in and gave him two years more.

The Unquailing Patriots of Cuba.

New York Sun.

It is not any disadvantage to the Cuban revolution that General Weyler so often repeats the statement that it has been suppressed. These statements do not help the cause of Spain or injure that of Cuba. They do not relieve the Spanish troops from fighting, and do not prevent the insurgents from attacking them daily. They do not give peace to Spain or dispirit her gallant enemy, do not strengthen the authority of Spain or weaken the purpose of Cuba, do not restore to Spain any of her lost provinces or affect the conduct of the revolution in any of them. They do not frighten Gen. Gomez in the least; they can be of only temporary service to General Weyler. They may help him for a time in Spain, may serve as a means of enabling Spain to raise another loan, and may afford encouragement to the enemies of Cuban freedom in the Congress of the United States. But we do not see how they can be of use in any other way to the Spanish cause.

For the statements are manifestly false. They are contradicted by daily occurrences in Cuba, by the movements of both of the belligerents, by the many engagements that have taken place since they were made, by the dispatches from American correspondents in Cuba, and by the official reports of subordinate Spanish commanders in the field. After every occasion upon which Weyler has promulgated the statement that the revolution was suppressed, we have heard the clash of arms in battle, skirmish, or siege, in one or another of the provinces of the island. The news has come to us oftener from the Spaniards than from the Cubans, the Spaniards always boasting of victory, the Cubans hardly ever knowing of their discomfiture. A week ago we made a summary of the warlike operations tl at had been reported from Havana during the previous week, right after Weyler had furnished a statement about the suppression of the rebellion. For the week that has passed since then, we could give another and larger summary of further operations by the insurgents; and yet, near the close of the week, Weyler sent to Spain another of his statements about the termination of the war. Who shall account for the irrationality or the blatfseCuba,fwc au rtr. ehulose thathogc ancy of this unteachable Spaniard? His falsehoods are of no advantage to Spain, and they are of no disadvantage to the Cuban revolution.

We may say, also, that the promulgation of decrees for Spanish reform are of no disadvantage to the revolution. They are of no consequence to Cuba. The Cubans took up arms in the year 1895, very soon after Spain had offered to provide them with such reforms as she thought they ought to be satisfied with. They are in the third year of the war against them, although Premier Canovas has constantly sung the old song of charlatanry. The Cubans are at this time as firm in their refusal to listen to it as they have been all along since the first day of their revolt. They do not want Spanish reform, and do not believe in it; they know that it is fraudulent as soon as they look at the terms of it, and they have not forgotten the experience they had with it about twenty years ago, or overlooked that which Porto Rico is having with it at this time. It is not for Spanish reform that thousands of Cubans have laid down their lives; it is for liberty that they wage war, and it is this that they are determined to gain, not less determined than were the long-enduring Americans in the days of Washington.

The Queen Regent of Spain has issued her decree for the empty reforms in certain parts of Cuba. In the coming months we shall see both the effect of it and the results of it. If the revolution is strengthened by it we shall not be surprised; but we do not believe it will be of any disadvantage to the Cuban cause.

Let Weyler tell Spain that he has been successful, when all the evidence signifies his failure; let Canovas tell Cuba of reforms, when the deceptiveness of them is stamped on their face. We believe that neither of these men will ever be able to beguile Cuba. We believe that the Cubans will keep up the fight against Spanish despotism until the independence of their country shall be established.

The mendacity of Weyler and the publicity of Canovas will very surely be disadvantageous to Spain rather than to the Cuban revolution.

Firemen Overcome by Gas.

New York, May 7.—At a fire which began in the basement of Robert Gaer's paper warehouse on Chambers street to-night, so many firemen were overcome that after a number of ambulances had been called to the scene, Chief Bonner sent a general call for ambulance, and they arrived from all sections, together with numerous doctors and surgeons. Many of the firemen were strangely affected by the gas, and fought furiously with their rescuers before and after they were taken out of the building.

Rosebush on Senator's Desk.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—A rose bush in full bloom, towering five feet above the heads of senators, sat on the desk of Senator Deboe of Kentucky today, and entwined with the large roses was a red, white and blue scarf ten feet long and a foot wide, bearing the inscription in gold letters, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Iron Ore From Venezuela.

New York, May 7.—Steamer Mercedes which arrived from Imataca Venezuela, brought 1,050 tons of iron ore, the first shipment of iron ore from that place to New York. The Imataca river meets the Orinoco fifty miles above its mouth, at which point the new industry is being developed.

Murder of Sanguily Reported

Philadelphia, May 7.—A story is circulated to-night that General Sanguily has been murdered at Jacksonville, Fla. Mrs. Nunez, wife of Col. Nunez, who has fitted out all of the recent Cuban expeditions, has no confirmatory advices.

Why Ginter and Gail Retired.

New York, May 7.—The annual meeting of the American Tobacco Company will be held next Thursday. It is said that age was the real reason for the retirement of Messrs. Ginter & Gail from the directory of the American Tobacco Company.

De Soto Proclaimed President.

New Orleans, May 7.—The news from Honduras is that De Soto is finally proclaimed President by the revolutionists. President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has decided to help Bonilla in the fight against the revolutionists.

Up-to-Date.

Mrs. Beacon: "So you think your youngest will make a great financier?"

Mrs. Lakeside: "Yes. Why, the other day I bought him a toy bank, and, would you believe it, he cried for an hour for his papa to get him a typewriter!"

"CRAWFORD" BICYCLES.

We are notified by the Crawford Manufacturing Company that the stock of '96 Ladies' Wheels is entirely exhausted We have in stote a few '96 Men's Wheels which we are still offering at $40.00; the supply however, is limited. The '97 Models for either Ladies or Gentlemen are the best wheels to be had for the price. which only $50 00.

Buy the light running "Crawford."

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Fifteen Car Loads

Of 3622

CRESCENT BICYCLES

Were shipped from the factory in one shipment to New York agents. This is the only Solid Train Load, and the largest bicycle shipment ever made.

This shows their great popularity. Seventy Thousand Bicycles made in 1896. The Factory is hard at work, but is about three weeks behind on orders.

UY A CRESCENT OF

Thomas H. Briggs & Sons.

THE

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Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to **R. B. RANEY,**
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C
Or apply to local agents.

Spring Millinery.

A beautiful line of millinery just received at The Lyon Racket, and the ladies are invited to come in and look; if they look we feel sure they will buy. We are going to give bigger bargains in Millinery this season than ever before.

Lyon Racket Store,
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CHAS. F. BULLOCK,
Artistic Sign Writer
Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

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BLACKWELL'S DURHAM
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BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C.

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Truth, only ten cents per annum. We will send to any non-Catholic in North Carolina at the rate of only ten cents per annum, Truth, a Catholic Magazine—Monthly—devoted to giving True explanations of the Catholic Church, that is, the Catholic Church as it is, not as misrepresented and caricatured.

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REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

should read the

New York Press,

both Daily and Sunday. Daily, One cent; Sunday, Five cents. Subscription rates as follows:

Daily, one year	$3 00
" six months	1.50
" three months	.75
" one month	.25
Daily and Sunday, one year	5.00
" " " six months	2.50
" " " three months	1.25
" " " one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.50
" six months	1.50
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.25	8:06
7:23	3:40	..Best's	10:52	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:26
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:06
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:06
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:56
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:26
		..Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.

No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednasdey and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

DRINK HEARTY

Any man who wants good liquors, Beers or Cigars can get them at any hour during business hours at

H. E. JOYNER'S,
114 East Martin St.
Quiet House and Polite Clerks.

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Veterinary Surgeon,

East Davie Street, between Wilmington and Blount.

Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection.

Faulty gaits remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.

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A. G. BAUER.

Architect and Superintendent,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited.

Norfolk & Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Dated May 4th, 1897.

No. **103	No. *49	STATIONS	No. *48	No. **102
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.
2 20	8 40	..Lv. Norfolk Ar.	6 05	10 30
2 40	9 00	...Pinners Point...	5 40	10 15
3 03	9 24	..... Drivers	5 15	9 44
3 21	9 45	..... Suffolk	5 02	9 25
4 05	10 17	..... Gates	4 33	8 44
4 28	10 35	..... Tunis	4 15	8 22
4 46	10 56	..... Ahoskey	3 58	8 04
5 00	11 13	..... Aulander	3 41	7 48
5 40	11 50	..... Hobgood	3 08	7 08
6 01	12 12	..Ar. Tarboro, Lv..	2 50	6 45
		Ar. Lv.		
6 35	12 42	...Rocky Mount...	1 25	6 15
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.

*Daily. **Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 49 and 48 solid trains between Pinner's Point and Wilmington. Train No. 49 connects at Rocky Mount with train 23 for al points south and No. 78 train for all points North.

G. M. SERPELL, General Manager. J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Trans.
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. and Branches. and Florence Railroad

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 4, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 45 Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Weldon	11 50	9 43	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mt.	12 52	10 35	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Leave Wilson	2 05	11 16	6 29	2 12
Leave Selma	2 50	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 15	1 10	.....	.....
Ar. Florence	6 55	3 15	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.		
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 03	3 10
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	8 07	4 18
Ar. Wilmington	.....	.....	9 40	5 45
			a. m.	p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 48. Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.		
Lv. Florence	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	11 20	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Selma	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
			p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Wilmington	.....	.....	7 15	9 00
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	8 55	10 40
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	10 10	11 56
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Leave Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 46
Ar. Rocky Mt.	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Leave Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.	2 33	12 53	.....	.....
Ar. Weldon	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m. Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a m., Weldon 11:33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m., and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:20 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 8:20 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 9:50 a. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount, with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, General Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

MORE HOSPITAL MURDERS

SAVAGE BRUTALITY OF WEYLER'S SOLDIERS AT GOVEA.

Twenty Wounded Cubans Bayonetted in Their Cots—Cristina Herresa's Awful Story.

Havana, May 1.—Cristina Herrera is a Cuban woman, whose pitiful story affords once more a proof of the brutal warfare carried on by the Spaniards in Cuba. She was living with a son and two daughters in a Cuban hospital, near Govea, in this province, where she acted as a nurse. The boy's name is Marcelino, and he is only 5 years old. One of the girls, Socorro, is 7 years. The other girl, 10 years old, was named Justa. The hospital was established by the Cuban leader Baldomero Acosta for the sick and wounded of his band, who were very numerous, especially those suffering from malaria and dysentery. Acosta himself is sick with fever and, as Cristina Herrera declares, was cared for in the hospital, while his cousin, of his own name, led the band. Concealed between two hills, the hospital was believed to be safe from the Spaniards, and under that belief Acosta sent his cousin to attack a Spanish column, which, as he had been informed, would pass some six miles from there by the wagon road. Only five soldiers and Capt. Justo Torres remained with Acosta in the hospital. Besides Cristina Herrera and her children there was another nurse named Marta Corrales and about five women more, wives of soldiers of the band.

It is supposed that a spy told the Spaniards of the existence of the hospital. The fact is that the Spanish column, 1,000 strong, attacked the place two days ago.

Torres and his five men, firing their rifles to advise Acosta of the proximity of the enemy, fled to the forest. Acosta, jumping out from his stretcher, cried to the women to run with the children, and stood in the door firing at the advancing Spaniards. His resolute attitude made the invaders believe for a moment that he had some force to resist them. A Spanish scout recognized Acosta and told the commander of the column, who gave order to capture the Cuban leader alive. To this circumstance Acosta and some of the patients owed their savation, because the Spaniards did not use their guns trying to surround the hospital.

Acosta narrowly escaped, followed by those who were strong enough to run. Four women gained the forest without being hurt. Marta Corrales was seized by two Spanish soldiers, but snatched a bayonet from the belt of one of them and killed him with it. The other soldier then loosed her so as to shoot her, but the heroic woman ran toward the forest and the soldier missed her. She reached the other fugitives and escaped safely with them.

Cristina Herrera was not so fortunate. She tried to follow the others, but could not go so fast, because of her children. She took the two younger in her arms and ran with Justa. But she was overburdened, and neither she nor Justa could escape. Caught by the Spanish soldiers, they were driven back to the hospital to witness the dire fate of the twenty sick and wounded who, unable to save their lives by flight, were ruthlessly slain by the Spaniards.

More than twenty men perished in their beds, pierced by the Spanish bayonets. A Spanish soldier, a young man from Pontevedra, Galicia, refused to join in the assassination of defenceless people, and protested against the crime. He was shot dead by a lieutenant.

The most cruel in the barbarous work were the irregulars of the guerrilla forces, who were all common criminals and outlaws from the Spanish penal colonies in Africa, engaged by Gen. Weyler for this war of extermination. While the killing was going on Cristina Herrera and her children were guarded by four Spanish soldiers.

After the murders were done and the house fired the four guards sold, as in public auction, to the men of the guerrillas the young girl of 10 years. A captain won her for $6 and outraged her, leaving her fainting to the hands of the soldiery. What followed is too shocking to describe. The poor mother unsuccessfully attempted to kill herself and fell in a swoon. When she recovered she was told that Justa had disappeared, and with her two other children she was sent to the neighboring town of El Rincon. From there she was brought to Havana, and is now imprisoned here in the house of detention for disreputable women.

A correspondent of La Lucha saw Cristina Herrera in El Rincon and published yesterday in that paper a report of the affair, in which, naturally, the press censor did not allow all the facts to be mentioned. Nevertheless, it was admitted that the place attacked by the Spaniards was a hospital belonging to the band of Baldomoro Acosta. La Lucha also admits that one daughter of the woman Cristina Herrera is missing. It is hard to understand how such a confession could be printed by a Havana newspaper. Of the other women in the hospital La Lucha mentions the name of Marta Corrales, and says in a paragraph added by the press censor that all of them, including Cristina Herrera, were wenches, living a vicious life with the Cuban soldiers. The falsity of this is clear from the fact, acknowledged by the Spanish newspapers, that the place in which the women were found was a hospital filled with sick and wounded.

People in Havana are accustomed to hear of the barbarities committed in this war by the Spaniards, and only extraordinary cases can shake the conscience of a public which lives under the sway of Weyler. The assassination in the hospital at Govea is one of those cases. As a well-known American resident here told The Sun's correspondent, it is inconceivable that the conduct of the Turks in Crete should excite the attention of the American people so much when such dreadful things happen here at the very doors of the United States.

ASIATICS MUST GO.

American Laborers Wanted for the Development of Hawaii.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, May 6.—The days of the Asiatic in Hawaii are numbered unless signs of the times are amiss. The gates of the little republic are to be opened wide to admit American laborers under whose influence the agricultural resources of the island will be developed in a manner which seems impossible under present conditions. The Hawaiian government has been forced to recognize American help as a cheap factor in bringing about annexation. Political manipulation at the national capital has been tried in vain. The chief envoys of the government have failed utterly to make an impression on Congress, and one by one they are coming home, each with the same dismal tale of failure.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald of San Francisco, who has been here three weeks, has demonstrated to the government that so long as Asiatic labor holds sway in cane and coffee fields, all efforts toward securing annexation are futile, and that revolution in the labor element must be accomplished before the cherished protection of the American flag can be secured. Fitzgerald also appeared before representatives of the planters, and the result of what he told them is that the planters are as anxious now to get white labor as they were a few years ago to secure Asiatic workers. They have decided to form an immigration bureau with a competent man at its head to secure American laborers for the plantations to take the places of the Asiatics.

The Japanese war scare has almost died out. Advices received by the last steamer from Japan show that the attitude of the Japanese government is not as radical and bloodthirsty as the press of that country would have it. The coming of the war ship bearing a commission to investigate into the immigration troubles has in it no menace.

Does He Believe This Life Ends All?

New York Sun.

The conclusion seems to be fairly deducible from Bishop Potter's remarks on Monday evening that he wants to stop the progress of civilization in the interest of the "laboring classes." Machinery, he said, "is doing away with intelligence in labor; it is turning the laboring man into an idiot."

If that is the case, of course we must get rid of machinery, for the "laboring classes" comprise the vast majority of mankind, and if they are reduced to idiocy the race will sink into a condition far worse than the savagery from which it has risen by slow and painful stages. If, again, we drive out machinery, we must destroy all civilization as distinguished from savagery is the substitution of machinery for purely manual labor and the development of science and inventive genius to that end. We must give up the use of steam power, of electricity, and all the other forces of nature except human physical strength.

With existing civilization, the great aim of human endeavor is to make machinery do more and more of the labor of the world, substituting its power for the comparatively feeble strength of man and the brute animals. But machinery, of course, can never supersede the intelligence of man. That intelligence is required to conceive and construct the machinery and to run it. By lessening the cost and increasing the variety of production it also brings the fruits of civilization within the reach of everybody, so that now the poorest enjoy luxuries and obtain comforts which were denied to them before its development.

Again, the church of which Bishop Potter is a dignitary teaches that this life is only a probationary existence, a period not measurable with the eternity for which it is preparatory and whose happiness or misery is determined here. "For our light affliction," wrote St. Paul to the Corinthians, "which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal."

That is the basis of the Christian faith; without it there is no Christianity; and having it, the early Christians and multitudes of their successors submitted to persecutions and tortures, with the confidence that their earthly trials would work out for them an "eternal weight of glory" in the life to come. They were trivial incidents and accidents, of importance only as tests of the faith of those who endured them, and in educating them for the reward of the everlasting life. Hence the Gospel of Christ constantly makes poverty and suffering the avenue of approach to the heavenly gates, and riches a bar to admission through them.

Does Bishop Potter really believe this? He and the school of philanthropists to which he belongs do not talk as if they believed it. They talk rather as if this life was all, and the end of it the end of all for mortal man.

What matters it how men suffer and are denied here so long as they win the reward of the life to come? Nor does it require religious faith to recognize the profound philosophic truth in this view of life. This life exists and forever has existed with reference to the life succeeding it. One man sows, another man reapeth. One generation makes way for its coming; and thus the ages roll on and the world goes on: self-sacrifice, self-effacement always.

That is the thought to which the church should lift men; instead of fanning their unreasoning and dangerous discontent with inevitable human conditions improvable, so far as they are improvable at all, only by ceaseless struggle and hardship from generation to generation.

O ye of little faith!

Mortality Among Blacks and Whites.

Atlanta Constitution.

One of the most interesting tables furnished by the last regular census of the government is the one which gives the death rate in various parts of the United States, according to racial lines.

As the table shows, among whites the death rate varies from 28.67 in Newark, N. J., to 17.78 in Indianapolis, Ind., the basis of calculation in each case being one thousand inhabitans. Among blacks it varies from 44.49 in Newark to 23.45 in Detroit, showing not only a wider range, but a more frightful rate of mortality than among the whites. The death rate in twenty-one of the largest cities of the country is as follows:

Cities.	White.	Colored.
New York	28.47	37.41
Chicago	21.03	23.30
Philadelphia	22.28	32.42
Brooklyn	25.41	34.99
St. Louis	18.15	34.55
Boston	24.62	33.29
Baltimore	22.61	36.41
San Francisco	23.57	24.06
Cincinnati	21.93	33.04
Cleveland	21.83	31.63
Buffalo	19.83	34.22
New Orleans	25.41	36.61
Pittsburg	21.56	29.16
Washington	19.79	38.22
Detrot	20.36	23.45
Newark	28.67	44.49
Jersey City	27.48	29.50
Louisville	19.61	31.98
Providence	21.97	34.81
Indianapolis	17.78	30.04
Allegheny	20.06	24.13

From the above table it appears that the death rate among blacks is equally as great in the north as it is in the south, and that whatever the cause of the wide difference in mortality between blacks and whites may be it is at least universal. Some one has ventured to suggest that the negro race in America is gradually disappearing, and whether or not the statement is true, it is apparently supported by the foregoing figures.

Perfect.

He—I think when a fellow has an opportunity to kiss a pretty girl he ought to improve it.

She—How ungallant! Do you really mean to say that it could be improved?

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Mgs. Maccaroni has just been appointed a cnanon of the Vatican bascoilica by the Pope.

Rouget de l'Isle's manuscript of "La Marseillaise" was sold at auction lately in Paris for 2,850 francs.

Gen. Kostaro Kristos, the chief of the Cretan insurgents, is 100 years of age, and is said to have the fire and enthusiasm of a youth of twenty.

Buluwayo is to set up a great brazen image of Cecil Rhodes in one of its squares. The order has been sent to a British sculptor named Tweed.

In her gentler moods the late Princess de Caraman Chimay amuses herself by pouring milk over her courier. He is suing her for the value of suits of clothes spoiled by her.

Count Ernest Paul von Hugel, who married the Duke of Teck's sister and was thus distantly related to the English royal family, recently blew his brains out at Graz, in Austria.

Eccentricity in dress is now a ground for exclusion from the British Museum reading room. A man who was in the habit of wearing sandals instead of shoes and going without a collar or a hat was recently turned out.

Ink, black, red, or blue, contains disease-breeding bacteria, micrococci, and saprophytes, according to German doctors, who have been examining school inks and have cultivated a bacillus found in it that proved fatal to mice in four days.

England has turned against its own sparrow. The birds are being slaughtered wholesale by the farmers, especially in Yorkshire, and great disgust is expressed at the manner of their taking off. The Board of Agriculture refuses to protect the birds.

We may see American Bachelors of Salmanca, or Doctors of Valladolid. Spain's universities and other educations under State control have been thrown open by royal decrees to foreigners, who may be matriculated, may study, be examined, and take degrees under the same conditions as Spaniards.

Bristol's memorial to John Cabot will be a tower 105 feet high on Brandon Hill, which overlooks the city and the river from which Cabot sailed. The Marquis of Dufferin will lay the corner stone; an attempt will be made to have the ceremonies on the Canadian and British sides begun at the same instant by Lord Dufferin's pressing an electric button at Bristol on June 22d.

The Debats reports that a Royalist epidemic has broken out among the members of the Academie Francaise, which will take the form of admitting ten crowned heads to the Immortals. Among the august persons nominated are the Prince of Wales, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and perhaps of Germany, the Kings of Italy, Sweden, and Denmark, the Khedive, and the Pope.

An elephant belonging to Sanger's circus has developed a dislike to policemen. It attacked one in London, and later chased a Welsh constable into a public house, which it nearly demolished in trying to reach him. Its latest exploit was to pick up with its trunk a milk cart, with the man driving and the horse and throw them all over a hedge. The man had carelessly run over the elephant's foot. The man was cut about the head, the wagon smashed, and the milk spilled, but the horse was not hurt.

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SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897.

THE OBSERVER'S CRUELTY.

The Charlotte Observer is cruel to Janitor Westmoreland. When the distinguished Populist editor from Davidson was elevated to the dignity of janitor of the Supreme Court building, the Observer was kind enough to give expression to its good wishes. But for some inscrutable reason our contemporary has sen fit to change front (no offence meant) on the question of relief as applied to the ex-Senator from Davidson, and take back all that it had previously said. As we have remarked, the Observer is cruel. But we print its remarks and leave the public to judge for itself.

We want to modify the recent statement that while ex-State Senator Westmoreland, editor of the Davidson County News, was not on our list, we were still willing for him to have relief. That was true within certain limitations. Our general amiability toward good and true men, especially those of the editorial profession, inclines us favorably toward the Rev. Mr. Westmoreland, but when we consider that his relief consists of his being made janitor of the Supreme Court rooms, and read that his first duty is to take up the carpet and beat it, we withdraw our countenance from him and wash our hands of him. Senator, editor, janitor! Bah! Westmoreland has Rich Lily's job.

Joe Daniels is happy now. The long eared Mascot says that the News and Observer is the best daily paper in the State. Observe, if you please, that the emphasis is on the word daily; the Mascot is a weekly newspaper, you know.

The editors who continue to revile our manufacturers as robber barons, and excite the passions of the ignorant by insisting that a protective tariff will make the poor poorer and the rich richer, are themselves the most vicious of manufacturers. They are anarchy makers.

The manner in which those Cuban Pacificoes play with dynamite must be very inconvenient to Gen. Weyler and his friends. The late news gives color to the suspicion that there are still a few belligerents remaining on the island.

After the passage of a revenue law that will produce revenue, Congress will doubtless appoint, as suggested by the President, a currency commission of eminent financiers to submit recommendations for improving our financial system. One big thing at a time. The Republicans understand the science of government. They will bring matters around again all right in good time.

The House of Representatives has agreed with Mr. Speaker Reed that no business shall be done at this session except the business Congress was convened in extra session to do, that is, to provide needed revenue. The Democrats who follow their chosen and accredited leader, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, supported Mr. Reed, but Mr. McMillin, who was soured by his defeat for Democratic leadership, and his followers, pursued the usual Democratic programme of more obstruction.

The North Carolina Press Association has been invited to partake of Dr. Blacknall's hospitality at Morehead City this summer. Tar-Heel editors know what that means, and of course the invitation will be accepted. They never fail to have a good time at their annual meetings; but they get more real enjoyment out of their gatherings at the Atlantic Hotel than at any other place. Morehead City is an ideal place for an editorial outing, and Dr. Blacknall is the particularly good friend of the editors.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Let it be remembered that a great campaign for popular education will be opened by the middle of summer or earlier. Under the act of the General Assembly providing for State aid to local taxation for public schools, an election will be held in every school district in North Carolina in August. The act has been published in The Tribune, and its provisions explained in these columns; but it is not out of place to jog the memory of the public on this important matter.

Under the provisions of the act, the State Treasurer will pay to every school district that will vote a local tax for public schools a sum equal to the amount realized by the tax, to be added to the school fund apportioned to the district under the general school law. Districts that vote to levy the local tax will receive State aid; those that vote adversely will receive nothing except the usual amount from the general school fund.

Soon after the schools and colleges close for the summer, a great educational campaign will be opened. Leading educators and other friends of the public schools will take the field and endeavor to arouse public interest in this all-important matter. Newspapers that are friendly to local taxation will lend their powerful aid to the cause, and such influences will be brought to bear upon the question that the public will be thoroughly informed as to the merits of the measure. It will not be the fault of the friends of education if there is not a great awakening of interest in the public schools this summer.

THE AMERICAN METROPOLIS.

When the historian of the nineteenth century essays to write the story of its greatest events, he will set down as among the first in importance, although among the last in point of time, the consolidation of the cities at the mouth of the Hudson under one municipal government. By the stroke of a pen Governor Black gave the finishing touch, so to speak, to the series of events that have culminated in making New York the greatest city in America and the second city in the world. London alone, of all the municipalities in the world, exceeds our American metropolis in point of population; but in view of the prodigious growth of the communities embraced in the Greater New York, it will be only a question of time when the two cities will exchange places in respect to size and importance. In this connection it is to be observed that "Greater New York" is a term adopted to serve a temporary purpose. It is not the name of the consolidated city, which henceforth will be plain New York. The names of Brooklyn and other cities embraced in the metropolis will disappear from the map, and will in the future only serve the purpose of designating the various districts into which the city has been subdivided.

The principal facts in regard to the city are contained in the following article copied from the New York Press:

The second city of the world is now out a dream of loyal New Yorkers, but an accomplished fact. On January 1, 1898, the first Mayor of the magnificent American metropolis will take office.

Under his administrative control will be a municipality of 300 square miles, with an average population of 10,000 inhabitants to the square mile. London alone can show bigger figures than these. Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, all the capitals of the Old World, and even Pekin in overcrowded China, and Chicago, with its tentacles embracing nearly all of Cook county, Ill., sink into relative unimportance alongside the new city, which, roughly speaking, will include all the territory in a great semi-circle, of which the City Hall is the hub, and from which the spokes, fifteen miles long, box the compass in every direction except westward.

The enlarged metropolis will have a population greater than that of many States inside an area half as large as that of London.

The new charter provides that the municipality shall be called New York City, and divides it into five boroughs, thus:

Manhattan—All that part of the present city of New York lying south of the Harlem river and known as Manhattan Island.

The Bronx—All that part of the present city of New York north of the Harlem river.

Brooklyn—The old city of Brooklyn, with the towns that have been annexed and embracing all the limits of Kings County.

Richmond—All the territory now known as Staten Island, being the County of Richmond.

Queens—Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island, in the County of Queens, to the Atlantic ocean.

Charges and liabilities existing against the different municipal corporations will be assumed by the new city, as well as all other obligations including those of Richmond County, its towns and the towns annexed in Queens County. Present laws or parts of laws not repealed by the charter will remain in force.

For legislative purposes there will be a municipal assembly of a Council and a Board of Aldermen. The Council will have twenty-nine members and there will be sixty Aldermen. There are ten Council districts—four in Manhattan, three in Brooklyn and one each in the Bronx, Queens and Richmond. There will be three Councilmen from each district except in the oroughs of Queens and Richmond, which will have only two each. The president of the Council will be elected in the at large, and will hold office for four years. He will take the place of the Mayor when the chief executive is absent, ill or otherwise disabled.

The heads of all the city departments will have seats in the board of Aldermen and a voice, but not a vote. The Council will select the City Clerk, whose salary will be $6,000 a year. A majority of a quorum in the Board of Aldermen can organize that body, select a presiding officer and all subordinates.

The sixty Aldermen will be chosen one from each Assembly district in the consolidated territory. They will serve two years, at a salary of $1,000 a year. The Councilmen will serve four years, at $1,500 a year. It will require a two-thirds vote to pass any ordinance calling for the expenditure of money and a three-fourths vote to grant a franchise. It will take a five-sixths vote to pass any measure over the veto of the Mayor, when the measure voted involves a franchise, the issuing of bonds or other expenditure of money. Each house must vote separately on all proposition.

The most important department of the city will be the Board of Public Improvements. It will comprise the Mayor, a president of the Board, a Commissioner of Bridges, a Commissioner of Street Cleaning, a Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, a Commissioner of Sewers, a Commissioner of Water Supply, and a Commissioner of Highways. This board will have exclusive control of all public works, but its contracts must first be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Assembly. The president of the Board will receive $8,000 a year, and the Commissioners of each department $7,500 a year. They will have headquarters in Manhattan and branches in the other boroughs under eth supervision of deputies.

The Mayor will receive a salary of $15,000 a year, serve for four years and have absolute powers of removal for the first six months after taking office. He will appoint all the heads of departments.

In addition to the Board of Public Improvements already named, he will appoint a Corporation Counsel for four years, at $15,000; four Police Commissioners, at $5,000 each, term four years; a Commissioner of Buildings, at $7,500, for four years; three Park Commissioners, one for Manhattan and Richmond, at $7,500, one for Brooklyn and Queens, at $7,500, and one for the Bronx, at $7,500, each to serve four years. The Commissioner of the Fire Department will serve four years, at $7,500. The president of the Dock Department will receive $6,000 a year, and the other two Commissioners $5,000 each. They will serve four years.

There will be five Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. The president will serve six years, at $8,000, and the other four will receive $6,000 a year, and serve, two, three, four and five years as named, their successors to serve four years. There will be three Commissioners of Health, who with the Health Officer of the Port and the president of the Board of Police will act as Health Board. There will be a Board of Assessors, five in number, at $5,000 a year, and forty deputy tax assessors at $2,750 each.

The amount of public patronage at the disposal of the political party in power will be enormous. The Municipal Assembly will make laws that heretofore have been made by the Legislature in Albany. The Mayor of the greater metropolis will be a busier man than the Governor of the State.

By the consolidation of the territory which makes up the Greater New York three cities are brought together, with all their resources. These are New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City.

The first notable result is the creation under one government of a municipality containing $2,583,324,329 in taxable property.

There is also involved a consolidated debt which is estimated at $225,000,000 in round numbers. The actual value of all the property within the confines of the greater city is beyond calculation.

For the accommodation of the persons within the consolidated territory there are more than 130,000 dwellings.

They will worship in 1,100 churches. Their children will be educated in 350 public schools, not to mention the hundreds of other institutions of learning. More than 8,000 acres of parks furnish pleasure grounds for the people. The tons of mail received and sent by the inhabitants every day require the attendance of an army of men at ninety postoffices, exclusive of the hundreds of stamp-selling stations.

The business of the great municipality, which will be soon the greatest in the world, requires more than 37,000 establishments of various kinds. These are increasing in number almost daily, and will far exceed figures now given within a few years.

Almost every known form of enterprise is to be found within the limits of the greater city. Its factories turn out millions of dollars in goods yearly, and its merchants buy and sell almost incalculable amounts of merchandise, the leading houses of the world are represented within its boundaries.

For convenience in traveling about this vast municipal territory there are more than 1,100 miles of surface and elevated railroads, and vast extensions of the existing lines are now under way or under consideration.

These traverse part of 900 miles of well-paved streets, which constantly are being extended for the convenience of the people as the outlaying territory is built up and populated.

With these streets go fully as many miles of sewers for the drainage of the vast territory, and experiments are now under way for the destruction of the refuse of the more thickly populated portion of the territory by fire and other sanitary processes.

Eighteen hundred miles of gas mains provide for the lighting of the thoroughfares, not to mention the electric lights that are scattered thickly.

In order to furnish a better grasp to the meaning of these few but enormous figures another means of comparison is given. The paved streets of Greater New York, if placed in one continuous line, would suffice for a grand roadway extending to Chicago—a city which was at one time ambitious to rival the metropolis.

The sewers, gas and water mains of Greater New York would more than suffice properly to accompany this great thoroughfare.

From the existing surface and elevated railroads a continuous line could be built that would furnish a cheap and ready method of reaching the city of St. Louis.

For the convenience of travelers, the hotels of the Greater New York might be distributed at distances of a mile all along the route, and there would still be several hundred left for the accommodation of the resident population of the metropolis.

If the restaurants were thus distributed there would be more than enough to place one on either side of the road at the same distance apart, and still have plenty.

The acknowledged supremacy in all branches of trade now accorded to New York will be continued beyond all measure as the volume of business is trebled and quadrupled in the greater city. That the prosperity of the business men will increase accordingly follows as a matter of course.

It is impossible even now to give in figures the vast volume of business done by any one of the great lines of trade in New York. Statistics of such a nature would be too stupendous to be suitable for study or comparison for the reading public.

There are absolutely no published records to show the extent or value of the commercial life of the city in any of its more important aspects. Even the consolidation enthusiasts, who collected many important bits of information to back up their arguments when their views were first broached, found the task of collecting specific statistics far too great.

WILMINGTON'S MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

The Wright Administration Expected to Surrender.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Wilmington, May 7.—While all of public interest is centered upon the convention, local politics comes in for a share also. The Wright administration is having a hard time of it, and its complete surrender to the old board and Mayor Harris is confidently expected to happen in a few days. It is rumored that the Governor has advised the course. The Harris board met Wednesday and adopted a resolution which was given out for publication on the day following. It warns all parties making contracts with the city that they do so at their own risk, and declare that the appeal from the recent decision of the Superior Court does not vacate the judgment of the lower court. The administration is greatly perturbed, yea, verily. Deserted by the Governor, harrassed by the Democrats, rent with internal strife, and damned by popular opinion, it is certainly in bad shape and must soon turn up its little toes—the sooner the better. A statesman could have made the administration Republican without botching the work as his highness has done. The principle of local self-government occupies more space—is considerably larger than Governor Russell, and future usurpers of the people's liberties would do well to take a warning from his horrible example. H. W. P.

Robbery at Mooresville.

Statesville Mascot.

Sunday night the 2d of May, burglars entered the house of Miss Margaret McLean, and stole about thirty dollars. The family consists of three persons, Miss Margaret McLean, the owner; a Miss Maggie Reese, and Miss Madaree McLean, a young girl about 16 years old, daughter of Mr. Harvey McLean. This young lady was at preaching that night and came home about 9 o'clock, and as she was passing along the hallway, to ascend the stairs to her own room, she felt some one pass by her (it being very dark), but thinking, though, it was Miss Reese, gave no alarm, but after reaching Miss Reese's room, she found that lady in bed, and related to her that some one had passed her in the hallway, and finding that her Aunt Margaret McLean had not been out of her room, an alarm was raised and some near neighbors coming in, a search was instituted, and a small basket, which Miss Margaret McLean kept in a room up stairs, containing her pocket book and papers, were missing. The window of this room, which was fastened inside, had been loosed. The next morning near the house and underneath the window was found the basket and the book containing the lady's papers, but the one containing her money was gone. It was afterwards found some distance from the house and near the edge of a railroad cut, but with no money in it. It is thought that two parties committed the robbery, that one of them had entered the house by the front door, which had been unlocked until Miss McLean had returned from church, that he found the besket, threw it out of the window to his partner, who selected the pocketbook containing the money, and the two had met at the edge of the railroad, where the pocketbook was found, from which they had taken the money and then threw it down. Evidently the crime was committed by persons familiar with the premises and acquainted with the ways of the family.

On the same night the store house of Mr. M. S. Ozment was broken into by raising a window, and a shoulder of meat weighing about twenty pounds, and eight packages of coffee, were carried away. As yet no clue has been found by which the perpetrator of either crime can be traced.

Our American Lumber Supply.

The chief of the forestry division of the agricultural bureau states in a recent report that unless the yearly cutting of white pine ceases it will not be more than six years before the present supply is exhausted.

This is a startling piece of information, but coming with official sanction from the agricultural bureau of the government, it can hardly be doubted. Since 1873 the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota alone have furnished 83,000,000,000 shingles, besides 154,000,000,000 feet of lumber, while the entire country has produced barely more than twice that quantity. There is now a marked scarcity of white pine lumber in these States, and, according to the report above referred to, there is not more than 100,000,000,000 feet of lumber available at the present time throughout the entire northern forest. Within the last few years the demand for white pine lumber has been greater than ever before, and from the figures above cited, it is evident that our national supply is rapidly diminishing.

But there are still vast quantities of white pine timber in Georgia from which the market can be supplied for sometime to come; and as to the quality of this timber, it will bear favorable comparison with that produced in any other section of the country. With the impoverishment of the northern forest there will doubtless be opened in the near future a better market for southern lumber, and our farmers should look hopefully toward the realization of this prospect. But after our southern supply is exhausted, then what? This question suggests the urgent importance of preserving our national forest, and the only way to preserve it is to replant it constantly. Unless this is done countless evils will spring up within the next few years, of which a scarcity of lumber will be one of the very least.

The Fool Congressman.

Washington Post.

"How did you come to send such a fool to Congress?" said one constituent of a southern congressman to another.

"Well," was the reply, "we had been sending so many wise men and they had all turned out to be such fools, that we thought this time we would reverse it and see if by sending a fool we could turn him into a wise man."

This dialogue actually occurred, and the congressman's name is—

But that is another story.

BAPTIST CONVENTION

Five Hundred and Seventy-Three Delegates in Attendance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAY'S SESSION

JUDGE HARRALSON, OF ALABAMA, RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Woman's F. M. Union Tendered a Reception—Eloquent Addresses in the Evening—Debts of Mission Board and Students' Aid Fund Canceled.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., May 7.—The Southern Baptist convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, Hon. Jonathan Harralson presiding; secretaries, Drs. L. Burrows and O. F. Gregory.

After prayer, the enrolment showed 573 delegates present. The election of officers followed. Judge Harralson, of Alabama, was unanimously re-elected president, as were Secretaries Burrows and Gregory.

Hon. Joshua Levering read the report of the trustees of the Louisville Baptist Seminary, stating that there were six vacancies on the Board of Trustees.

A resolution was adopted to select three delegates from each of the following States, from which the vacancies would be filled: North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia and South Carolina.

Iredell Meares, Esq., and Rev. W. B. Oliver, both of this city, made addresses of welcome. Dr. White, of Georgia, responded on behalf of the delegates. Drs. Roland and Seymour also made short addresses.

The president announced that the home and foreign mission boards were in debt $13,000. A call for State offerings to liquidate this debt resulted in Georgia offering $1,500 and Virginia $1,550.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Union met this morning, Miss Fannie Heck, of Raleigh, presiding. After a short praise service, Mrs. C. E. Stevenson, of Wilmington, made an address of welcome, responded to by Mrs. S. E. Woody, of Kentucky. An address by the president, offering reports of different committees and officials followed. Other short talks were made, and the Union adjourned.

In the afternoon the Woman's Foreign Missionary Union was given a rousing reception by the ladies of this city, and the visitors expressed much delight and pleasure with Wilmington hospitality.

At the afternoon session of the convention the following vice presidents were elected: W. J. Northen, Georgia; Joshua Levering, Maryland; R. H. Marsh, North Carolina, and P. I. Eagle, Arkansas.

The balance of the debt of the Mission Board was raised.

The verdict in the trial of Dr. Whitsett for heresy was made public. It exonorates him completely and caused an affecting scene, many delegates embracing the doctor.

The annual reports of the Mission and Sunday School Boards were read and approved. Dr. Gibson made a fine address.

The evening session of the convention was occupied by an eloquent sermon by Dr. R. A. Venable on Missions. The church was crowded, and a large overflow meeting listened to an address of rare power and beauty from Rev. Oscar Haywood, who bears striking resemblance to ex-Presidential candidate Bryan. Two thousand and fifteen dollars was quickly raised in the convention to pay the deficit in the students' fund of the Louisville Baptist Seminary. H. W. P.

Students Egg the Home of a Professor.

Delaware, Ohio, May 7.—The home of Prof. H. T. Whitlock was egged last night by a band of angry Ohio Wesleyan students. Prof. Whitlock is chairman of the University discipline committee. Twenty students were disciplined in the last ten days on the charge of entering saloons, drinking, or gambling. The students armed themselves with eggs and called on Prof. Whitlock at midnight. They rang the door bell but the professor would not come out. Mrs. Whitlock threw up the window and called for help. The students plastered the front of the house with eggs and broke the glass in the door and transom.

Turks Advancing on Volo.

London, May 7.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Larissa, filed this afternoon, says that the last Greek entrenchments at Velestino were captured last night, and that the Turks were advancing on Volo. The telegraph between Larissa and Volo is open and the railway from Pharsala to Velestino is in the hands of the Turks.

JOHN GILL DEAD.

Terrell Must Now Answer the Charge of Murder.

Wake Forest, N. C., May 7.—John Gill (col.), who was stabbed some days ago by Tom Terrell (col.), died Friday morning at 6 o'clock from the effects of the wound received. Terrell will likely be brought back here soon and given a preliminary hearing on the charge of murder.

Announcements of the summer school are being sent out to those interested in its success and desirous of attending.

Jerry Simpson in Trouble.

Knoxville Journal.

Those only who have been big with an undelivered speech or speeches can sympathize with Jerry Simpson in his present pregnancy. He must speak or something awful will happen. Speaker Reed ought to be ashamed of himself for punishing the poor fellow—he should have relief, if it can come in no other way, even if the rules of the house must be relaxed for his benefit.

He knows that the present session of Congress was called for a special purpose as well as anybody, but that is no comfort to Jerry, and he clips everything from the newspapers that might torture into a pretext for getting on his sockless feet to a question of privilege. He seems to have a misty conception of what constitutes a question of privilege, but, any port in a storm, and he hesitates at nothing that seems to afford an opportunity to relieve himself of the vast aggregation of unspoken words that press upon his vocal organs for immediate utterance. If the glut of accumulating words continues, there is imminent danger of congestion with fatal results.

Jerry feels impelled to say something, to put himself in evidence before the country, to exploit his wrongs of confabulation and thus get his name in the newspapers so that his constituents may know that he is at his post of duty. That a man can keep his temper in a state of tranquility under such circumstances is hardly to be expected. When he found on Monday that his newspaper clippings did not present the coveted question of privilege, his angry passions rose, and then he abused Reed and abused the Democrats who do not follow his leadership and seemed soured on the world in general. But he will probably have to contain himself for some time to come unless he is supplied with some sort of a secret safety valve through which his windy accumulations may escape.

A Long Sentence.

The following is probably one of the longest sentences ever used in a musical criticism, and it is interesting on that account. It is taken from an eastern paper:

"The chief honors of the evening, of course, were borne off by Miss Katharine Germaine, who is of prepossessing appearance, shapely as Diana the huntress, graceful as Camilla 'when she flies o'er the unbending corn', while added to her great charms of person and manner there is a voice sweet, powerful and under perfect control, and in her solo of 'The Rose and the Nightengale' in the second act, she not only captivated those whom she had already made her admirers, but she left them a little in doubt whether she had not actually changed places with the sweet-voiced songstress, so pure, so true, so bell-like was the melody that poured forth without an effort from her beautiful throat."

Tattooing the Eyes.

The latest discovery of scientific medical men is that the human eye may be tattooed any color. It is not quite within the bounds of possibility for doctors to tattoo a man's eye bright scarlet or green. Of course eyes are only tattooed in cases where one of them is blind and has assumed in consequence a peculiar dead and ghastly appearance. An eye in this condition will entirely disfigure a face, but a modern oculist may color one of these "dead" eyes and restore it to its natural appearence, so that nothing but the closest scrutiny can detect the difference between it and its fellow.

The operation of tattooing is performed by first treating the eye with cocaine until it becomes absolutely senseless to pain. When all is ready the part to be operated upon is covered thickly with India ink of the required color. The tattooing is then performed by means of a little electrical machine, which operates a specially made needle.—San Francisco Call.

A Waterproof Paper.

From the Manufacturer.

Experiments have recently been made with an alleged waterproof paper at Rock City Falls, N. Y., Mr. A. F. Newman of New York city, the inventer, believes that these experiments will result in the establishment of a novel industry. It is said that this paper can be produced in large quantities at a reasonable cost. It can be washed, and is toughened by contact with dampness. The paper will constitute an almost indestructible material for legal documents. It can be made of almost any thickness. The Standard Oil company is reported to have begun negotiations for large supplies of it as a lining for their tanks.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

A woman that marries for a home pays big rent.

The woman that prays hardest for her husband doesn't tell him she's doing it.

It is always a mystery to a woman why her husband doesn't seem to city old bachelors more.

When a girl rides a bicycle she never thinks her own skirt blows up as much as the others she sees.

As soon as a girl is interested in a man she begins to burn Chinese incense and wear pretty stockings when he comes to see her.

The first thing some men will do when they get to heaven will be to hunt around for one of the old patriarchs so they can tell him all the new stories they know.

Thought They Had Lynched 'Em.

Atlanta Constitution.

The prisoner was waiting for the verdict in a rural justice court. Three hours had passed, and still no sign from the jury. Finally his lawyer came over to him and whispered:

"I have just learned that the jury is hung."

"Thank the Lord!" cried the prisoner, who had taken the lawyer literally, "I knowed I had friends here! Gimme my hat, an' order yer liquor!"

Did the Sporting Reporter Write This?

From the San Francisco News-Letter.

The Rev. W. D. Williams, D. D., who for some years has been doing his clerical sprinting toward the pearly gates via the Congregational road, has shaken the creed that shackled him and turned his ministerial toes into the Episcopal path of righteousness, along which he purposes to cavort hereafter.

WAS NO QUORUM PRESENT

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD DIRECTORS MET YESTERDAY.

Directors for Private Stockholders Did Not Attend—Col. Lusk Telegraphed for to Make a Quorum.

The new board of directors for the North Carolina Railroad Company, that is, that part of the board recently appointed by the Governor, met in Burlington yesterday, but failed to get a quorum and was forced to take a recess until this morning at 7 o'clock, when they hope to have one additional director and proceed to business.

There were six of the directors on the part of the State in attendance yesterday and not one of those representing the private stockholders.

In explaining to Dr. Norment why the directors for the private stockholders were not in attendance, Col. Cameron said yesterday afternoon that he hoped the State directors would not think hard of it; that they intended no contempt. They had just been advised by their attorneys not to attend.

The State directors who attended yesterday were C. A. Cook, J. S. Armstrong, William Gilchrist, A. W. Graham, John Graham and Dr. R. M. Norment. Messrs. V. S. Lusk and H. U. Butters were the absent State directors.

Mr. Butters had been excused from attendance because of an urgent matter of business necessitating a trip North, and when the board met they found a telegram awaiting them from Col. Lusk saying that sickness forced him to ask to be excused from attendance. They immediately wired Col. Lusk urging that he come to Burlington by all means today, and he replied that they might expect him on the next train.

It being impossible to transact any business without a quorum, the board adjourned until 7 a. m. today. They want to take a soon start and wind up all the business demanding their attention during the day.

As has been before stated the board is to elect a president and secretary and treasurer and transact other necessary business, notably take action relative to the answer to be made in the injunction case to be heard before Judge Simonton at Asheville in June.

In speaking of the political complexion of the directors, State and private, Dr. Norment said yesterday that there were seven Democrats, four Republicans and one Populist.

Dr. Norment spent yesterday afternoon in the city, returning to Burlington on the 2 o'clock train this morning.

Euphrosyne German.

The german complimentary to the Misses Craige, of Salisbury, in the Euphrosyne Club, Briggs' Hall, last night was in every respect a delightful affair. Mr. Will West led the german with Miss Bessie Roberts.

The couples were: Miss Josie Craige and Mr. Allen Higgs; Miss Bessie Craige and Mr. Will Smith; Miss Jessie Carroll and Mr. John West; Miss Matty Pace and Mr. S. G. Kennedy; Miss Windom Trapier and Mr. D. Cameron; Miss Annie Rogers and Mr. Tom Simpson; Miss Francis Hoke and Mr. Dalen Stronach; Miss Laura Williams and Mr. Jack Perry; Miss Marguerite Crow and Mr. George Badger; Miss Fannie Cameron and Mr. Ed. Wood; Miss Helen Primrose and Mr. Frank Pinner; Miss Miriam Stamps and Mr. Boushall; Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Spainhour; Miss Eliza Busbee and Mr. Bradley Wooten; Miss Mary Jones and Mr. Fred Olds; Miss Mary Seaton Hay and Mr. Chas. Stevens; Miss Rosa Battle and Mr. Will Jones; Miss Lena Latta and Mr. D. Uzzle; Miss Maude Latta and Mr. A. R. Kennedy.

The chaperons were Mrs. Armistead Jones, Mrs. Trapier and Mrs. J. Rowan Rogers.

Stags: C. D. Heartt, Jr., Jas. Baker, Garland Jones, Sherwood Faison, Will Moncure.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

Robt. Gray, city; S. M. Pritchet, New York; George F. Talley, Boston; A. D. Melvin, Washington; W. P. Dodson, Virginia; Francis H. Weston, South Carolina; Robt. C. Pearson, Morganton; Wm. H. Pearson, North Carolina; S. S. Waters, Louisville, Ky.; Geo. C. McGilvoy, Knoxville, Tenn.; Jones Fuller, Chapel Hill; C. A. Albright, Petersburg, Va.; J. W. L. Fonda, New York; F. G. Garrett, North Carolina; R. B. Andrews, Jr., city; Clifford C. Anderson, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; J. W. Bowman, Troy, N. Y.; Jno. S. Armstrong, Wilmington; Wm. Gilchrist, Wilmington; Dr. R. M. Norment, Lumberton; Edward W. Pou, Smithfield; T. D. Turner, North Carolina; G. A. Thatchet, Massachusetts; A. D. Cowles, Statesville; C. D. Gardner, Canton, O.; E. S. Foster, Louisburg; J. K. White, Louisburg; R. H. Belcher, Louisburg; J. A. Winston; James Amos, Henderson; Geo. B. Gatling, Henderson.

Partition Taken Down.

Yesterday the last of the partition between the old and new sections of the agricultural building in the museum department on the second floor was taken down. As stated in yesterday's Tribune, the annex is now practically finished, and ere long the authorities will be moving in with the museum furniture and specimens.

Well-known Bicyclist Killed.

Waterbury, Conn., May 7.—Homer Sturgis, a well-known bicycle racing man, was killed in a head-on collision between bicycles this evening. He was training at the Fair Grounds and many people witnessed the accident. Sturgis was on the wire with a pacer for a turn around the track against time. Chas. Clark, another racing man, was riding in the opposite direction. The men met on the turn. Both were riding very fast. Sturgis was thrown against the fence with fearful force. Clark partly recovered in a short time, but Sturgis died without recovering consciousness. His skull was fractured in two places. His nose and one arm were broken and several ribs were fractured. He was 21 years old.

Prefers a War of Extermination.

Athens, May 7.—The Government has informed the diplomats that Greek naval squadrons are effectively blockading the Gulf of Salonica, and the coast of Crete.

The British, French and Italian consuls at Volo have requested their respective Governments to instruct the warships of those nations now at Volo to land men to protect the town.

In addition to Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation in Crete, twenty-five officers and two companies of sappers have been recalled from the island.

It is positively stated that if the powers insist upon the evacuation of Crete as a condition of mediation, Greece will reply that she prefers a war of extermination.

AN OVERTURE TO SURRENDER

EDWARD BARBER CHARGED WITH MURDER OFFERS A $1,000 JUSTIFIED BOND.

The True Bill Was Found in November—Solicitor Holton Asks for an Opinion From the Attorney General.

Yesterday a letter was received at the attorney general's office which is of considerable public interest. It was from Solicitor J. Q. Holton, of Yadkinville, and has been forwarded to Mr. Walser at his home office in Lexington.

In the letter Mr. Holton says that during the November term of the Rowan county Superior Court the grand jury returned a true bill against Edward Barber for murder and that Barber had fled the country and was now in parts unknown.

Subsequently a reward of $100 had been issued by Governor Carr for the capture of Barber, thus far without effect.

Now Mr. Overton, of Salisbury, as attorney for Edward Barber, says that if Mr. Holton will agree to accept a justified bond in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the August term of Rowan court he (Barber) will agree to come out from his place of concealment and stand the trial. It seems that Mr. Barber objects to the prospect of awaiting trial in jail, and in this way seeks to avoid such a fate.

In writing to Mr. Walser, Solicitor Holton asks for an opinion as to whether he, as solicitor, has the right to make such an agreement.

Arbitration Will Continue.

Mail and Epress.

The rejection by the Senate of the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is to be regretted, but the result is not of so much importance as some of the friends of this proposed convention may, in their first feeling of disappointment, be inclined to think. The defeat of the treaty is by no means a blow to either the principle or the application of arbitration. Such disputes as arise between this country and the Queen's government are as likely to be settled peacefully, in accordance with the decision of arbitral tribunals, as they have been in the past. The precedents afforded by the international courts of Geneva and of Paris are more than ever likely to be followed in the future.

The desire for a permanent court of arbitration for the settlement of all questions not involving national honor was more apparent in London than in Washington. Nevertheless, it was this government that initiated the movement for such a treaty, and the chief cause of regret for its rejection is the charge of inconsistency to which it exposes our diplomatic policy. But as a matter of fact the treaty had been so modified during its consideration by the Senate as to have become, in its final form, a mere declaration of principle, and the application of that principle was left in every case to a special agreement between the two powers. In other words, the approval and ratification of the treaty would have amounted to little more than a declaration that arbitration, when it can be reached, is a more Christian and civilized method of settling disagreements between nations than is war. At the same time there has existed from the beginning of the negotiations that led up to the treaty a feeling of uneasiness, vague but no less potent, that the treaty might be construed by Great Britain as an alliance in case of a European war or in even lesser complications. The warning of George Washington against entangling foreign alliances has become historically identified with the attitude of the Senate in its treaty-confirming power.

There was no division upon party lines as to the arbitration treaty. It was negotiated, drawn and submitted to the Senate by Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Olney, and its purpose received the earnest commendation of President McKinley. The only faction in the Senate that generally opposed the treaty was the group of free silver Senators, and even to this there were exceptions. Geographically, the opposition represented largely the South and West, though sectionalism did not enter into the debate or the vote.

We have no doubt that the United States will continue to arbitrate the remaining subjects of dispute with Great Britain. But this country politely declines to help John Bull in settling his quarrels with somebody else.

Charged to Cleveland.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 7.—A committee from the Pennsylvania Legislature is investigating the cause of the poverty at present existing among the anthracite coal workers. They sat in Wilkesbarre today. Among the witnesses was ex-Attorney General Palmer. He said that the present depression was due to arrogant interference of Grover Cleveland, with the interests of the country.

Strike Averted.

Birmingham, Ala., May 7.—Representatives of 3,000 miners, working for the Tennessee Coal Company today signed an agreement with the company for a year. The rate is 2½ cents less than the present rate, but will increase if the price of coal goes up.

Tough Luck.

Perry Patettic—Gee! Look at the dog fight!

Wayward Watson—Where at?

"Across the street."

"Oh, of course. That's just my luck. Why couldn't it of been over here on the shady side?"

The Joys of Neighborliness.

"Oh, yes," said the city cousin, "it is not uncommon for one in town to know nothing of one's next door neighbors."

"Law me!" exclaimed the Jazeville lady. "I couldn't stand that at all. What's the use of havin' neighbors if you can't get acquainted and borrow things and fight?"

A Professional Insult.

"Well," said the dime museum manager, "what's the matter now?"

The Bearded Lady wept afrish. "It's all that horrid Albino!" she sobbed. "When I—I told the Living Skeleton my age, she—boohoo—she said it was a bare-faced falsehood!"

A Woman's Reason.

He—Yes, "because" is a woman's reason—and it is about all the reason she has.

She—It is about all the reason she could have for marrying a man.

BOOKS CONTAINING

20 Street Car Tickets for 90c. on sale at the office of

Sherwood Higgs & Co.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK OF OUR

GRAND REBUILDING SALE.

A magnitude of Values and plentitude of attractions will ever cause people to buy where the styles are right and the prices Cheap.

A year ago we pulled out of the old rut of Raleigh Merchandising and pioneered the new, popular, common-sense, money-saving method, of dividing the profits with the people and doing business.

We point with pardonable pride to the aggressive push and energy displayed by the management, the evidences of public endorsement and the subsequent growth of business.

The great May movement commences, and to commemorate the occasion of a year ago favorable prices will mark the event all this week.

NEW IDEAS IN MILLINERY EVERY DAY.

Second Shipment Knox & Dunlap Sailors. Every Express adds something new. See the new Duck and Linen Tam O'Shanters.

Ribbon Special.

Fifty pieces new Taffetas All shades. Plenty of whites, new purples, new shades of greens and reds; 3½ inches wide—regular 25c. ribbons. Found only in our Millinery Department at 14c

White Mousquetaires.

Twelve and sixteen-button length White Kids for commencements.

"Duchess" Kid Gloves.

New pearls—white and butter colors. Best dollar gloves on the market. Every pair warranted.

Kayser Patent Finger tip Gloves.

All silk, "tips" outwear the gloves, 50c

New ruchings Neckwear, Fans, Veilings, Chiffons, Flowers and Laces.

Big Special Percal Sale.

One case; yard wide; full pieces; no remnants; none at wholesale; not over 10 yards to customer; regular 12½c. quality. Hurry if wanted. As long as they last 5c

Shirt Waist Sale.

High-class novelty—all new. This season's goods; made from the accepted and most stylish cotton fabrics of this season. Detachable collars and cuffs, divided in four lots for quick delivery:

Lot 1. Worth 50 and 75c, to go at 45c
Lot 2. Worth 89c and $1, to go at 59c
Lot 3. Worth $125 and 150, to go at 89c
Lot 4. Worth $175 and $2, to go at 98c

New Shirt Waist Percals.

Novelties; none ever seen like them before; New Prints; New Foulards; New Colors; New Geisha; New Chinas, Polka Dots, etc. 10c

Ladies' White Kid Belts, 10c

That Shirt Leader.

The great 49c. Shirt Sale doubtless distributing the greatest quantity of Colored Neglige Shirts within the shortest time ever sold in the city. All that is left from this sale have been marked down to clear them up. This closes the biggest Shirt Offering ever made in Raleigh. The cuffs and collars of some are worth more than the price asked, 29c

Gents' Linen Belts, 25c

Ladies' Underwear.

Ecru and Bleached Sleeveless Vest, 5c

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vest—silk ribbons, 10c

Perfect fitting ribbed, elastic seam, Sleeveless Vests; fine finish, 12 1-2c

Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Vest; regular 40c quality, 25c

Pure Silk Jersey Bodice, low neck; small lot—few dozen—cheap a $1, 50c

Children's Ribbed Jersey Vests at popular prices, down as low as 5c

Hosiery SPecials.

One lot Ladies' Fast Black Hose, guaranteed stainless, 25c. kind, for 15c

Ladies' genuine Lisle Thread, Hermsdorf Dye; silk finish. Best hosiery bargain yet offered, 25c

Just received a fine assortment Black and Tan Hose for children.

If you want to keep up with the best bargains of the day, visit the new store.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & Co.

NOW FOR SALE.

Ten large and valuable city Lots, including the elegant Home Place of the late Honorable A. S. Merrimon, situate on North Wilmington St., between Polk and Peace Sts., and near Peace Institute. This is your opportunity of buying a site for a home, or investing your spare cash in property which is enhancing in value. Call at once, as we are determined to sell this property very quickly, or the opportunity of your life is gone. This property will be sold as a whole or in lots. Will take pleasure in showing you the property.

Prices are right.

A. W. MOYE & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 224 Fayetteville St.

Phone 207C.

A Georgia Love Song.

Atlanta Constitution.

One of the most original love songs of the season is the following from a Georgia exchange:

"I'm thinkin' of you, darlin',
An' longin' fer yer face
As the medders long fer mornin'
An' the sinner long fer grace.
I'm thinkin' of you, darlin',
In the field, an' in the town;
I know you're fur above me,
But I wants ter coax you down!"

The last two lines in the above lyric seem to indicate that some of the girls were climbing trees and shaking the blossoms down on the rural singers.

A Grave Objection.

"No, sir," said the old citizen, "I'm not in favor of these tall buildings; they shut out of the view, sir!"

"What view?"

"Of the cemetery, sir! All my friends are buried there, and it's so cheering to look over the low buildings and see their green graves in the distance! Ah, the times are not what they used to be; the world is growing too fast—too fast!"

The Cause.

"And you have been in the service for twenty years, and still a mere private? I should think by that time you would have had a bar or two on your shoulders."

"I might have had, but I always tried to put them under my vest."

A Hopeful Song.

Atlanta Constitution.

Dar's a rainbow bendin' roun' de big blue sky:
Ef you freeze up in de winter, you'h be meltin' by en' by;
Den cheer up
En bear up
'Till de roll call by en by!

Oh, de win' blow chilly, en de mo'ers sigh,
But dar's gwine ter be a fire dat'll warm you by en by;
Den cheer up
En bear up
'Till de roll call by en by!

A Business Eye.

"Mr. Speaker," the new member quavered, "I should like to rise to a question of privilege."

"The gentleman from Kansas has the floor."

"I want to know if I got a right to mention that I got a lot of pure Jersey heifers to sell in the speech I am going to have put in the Record fer circulation in my district."

Ancient Ideas Abandoned.

"It is true," said the Colorado militia-woman, "that we are comparatively few as yet, but it is no longer intended that we should form a strong support for the infantry. No."

Feeling symptoms of a premonitory chill, the Zeitgeist hurriedly made use of a strong hypodermic injection.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

MERRY MONTH OF MAY.

Constant attractions, and plenty of them each week, prepare surprises for the next.

First Week's Surprise.

[Monday, May 3d, to Saturday May 8th.]

A GREAT SILK SALE.

May's first week begins a Great Silk Sale, or rather two Great Silk Sales—the greatest values in silks we ever knew—or you.

COLLECTION No. 1—SPECIAL TABLE:

SALE PRICE 49 CENTS PER YARD.

COLLECTION No. 2—SPECIAL TABLE:

SALE PRICE 99 CENTS PER YARD.

These prices do not represent one-half their values, the quantities in each collection are not limited, yet the first choice means always the best choosing, so be on hand early Monday morning, the Great Silk values will surprise you.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

"PARADISE"

FOR SALE.

This desirable place is in sight of the ocean and enjoys the delightful sea breeze; five miles from Morehead City, N. C.; bounded on the South by Bogue Sound, on the North by Newport River, both navigable streams, and lawful fences. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad runs through the centre of the farm and in full view of the residence, with a station near by. The water pure and healthy. The farm contains several different kinds of soil and is adapted to any kind of crops grown in the State. Game, fish, clams, oysters, escallops, etc., are abundant. This place is adapted to trucking, fishing, stock raising or any other occupation one can follow in the Country.

"PARADISE"

CONTAINS ABOUT

Five Hundred Acres.

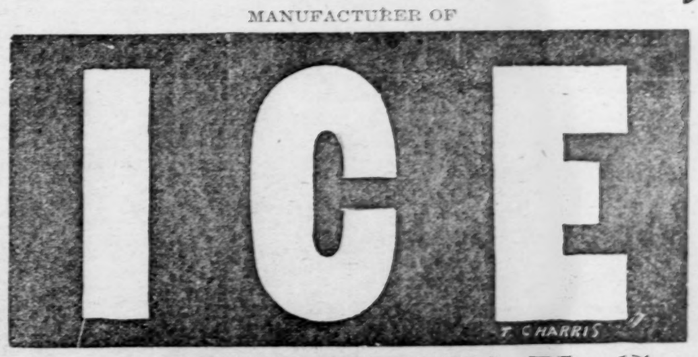
This is a rare chance to get a place with so many advantages and no disadvantages, and at so low a price. Who will be the lucky one?

Call on or address,

BROUGHTON & CO.,
Farm Agency,
'Phone 206-B. RALEIGH, N. C.

T. L. Eberhardt,

MANUFACTURER OF



RALEIGH, N. C.

GO TO THE TOP MT. ST. ELIAS

DANGEROUS GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION SOON TO START

From Philadelphia—The Summit Has Never Been Reached—Numerous Attempts Have Been Futile.

Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. E. B. Latham, an Atlantian, who is now in the employ of the government coast survey, and was formerly in the employ of City Engineer Clayton, is now in the city preparing to join a party in Philadelphia the next few days, who will attempt to ascend to the top of Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, one of the highest peaks on this continent, the snow-covered crest of which has never been trod by the foot of man.

The expedition will be under the auspices of the Geological Society of Philadelphia, which sent Peary on his famous exploration to the north pole. The object is solely for scientific purposes, as the region around and on top of this mountain has never been explored. If this party gains the top of the mountain, they will have not only accomplished a feat never accomplished before, but will gaze northward into a vast territory, on which humanity never laid eyes, and of which our geologists have only meager knowledge.

The party, consisting of six people, will be headed by Mr. Henry G. Bryant, a prominent member of the Geological Society. Mr. Latham will go along as the government representative, and if the summit is reached, will make some important surveys. There will also be two of the men who have made a former attempt to climb this mountain under the guidance of Prof. Russell, now professor of geology in the University of Michigan, but failed in their attempt. Lieut. Intrican, who accompanied Peary to the north pole, will also be a member of the party.

Mount St. Elias is 18,024 feet high. It is near the southern boundary of the territory owned by the United States; about 50 miles north of Yukatak bay. The summit is continually covered with snow the year round, and the mountain is considered one of the most dangerous to ascend in the world.

About six attempts have been made to reach the top within the last decade, all of which have proved futile. The most successful scaler was Prof. Russell, who reached a height of 13,000 feet, when the air grew too rare, food gave out, and he had to descend.

The Bryant party will leave Philadelphia on the 17th of this month. They will sail from Seattle, Wash., and will land a few weeks later in Yukatak bay, under the impressive shades of the mountain from whose top they may never return.

They will proceed on foot a distance of fifty miles, carrying their baggage as best they can, when they will begin preparations for the ascent. The first 5,000 feet can be climbed without great difficulty, where the party will camp for about two months, becoming accustomed to the atmosphere and the cold, before they will begin the ascent proper.

The mountain in some places is almost perpendicular. A glacier, twenty-five miles long, and one of the largest in the world, will have to be crossed. The men will be tied together with ropes, and will carry heavy spikes. Innumerable avalanches will have to be crossed, which may move at any moment, carrying death and destruction in their wake. It may take two months to make the ascent, and the party expects to be on the mountain four months.

In order to carry provisions for this period it would seem the men would be weighed down with luggage. This, however, is not true, as concentrated food alone will be used, which contains only the nucleus of beef, etc., and a quantity of which the size of a man's finger will be rations for two days for one. The men claim they can satisfy their appetite perfecetly by this food, and that their strength will not suffer thereby.

In speaking of the trip yesterday afternoon, Mr. Latham said:

"Of course we take our own lives into our hands by attempting to climb the mountain, but then we are all able-bodied, strong men, and we think we will succeed. There will be all sorts of privations—perhaps death, and we may never get to the top on account of the rarity of the atmosphere, but we are going to make every possible effort to succeed. As to whether we will remains to be seen."

It is probable the American party may have company on the mountain, as a party composed of the Alpine club of Turin, Italy, is now being formed to ascend Mount St. Elias this spring. Duke Abuzzi will be at the head, and if both expeditions strike the mountains at the same time, there may be some lively hustling to see which can reach the top first.

The Philadelphia party is not expected to return until the middle of October.

SWALLOWED UP IN MYSTERY.

Murders That Have Never Been Answered For, and Never Will Be

America has had quite a number of great murder mysteries, the majority of which, thanks to the astuteness of our American detectives, have been correctly and successfully solved, and the guilty ones punished by due process of law. But there are quite a number of cold-blooded murders in our criminal annals, for which the law remains unpropriated, and no doubt it never will be satisfied. The Doolittle case in this city some years ago is a notable instance. The assassins of Charles Doolittle have never been apprehended, and it is safe to say never will be.

England, too, has had her share of these awful deeds that cry out in vain for vengeance. But the Briton detective, not being vested with the shrewdness of his Yankee contemporary, may perhaps be held not wholly blameless for this state of affairs. A London periodical cites a few of these murders that seem to have been particularly well guarded from detection.

On Christmas Eve, 1893, a pleasure party of kith and kin had gayly gathered to celebrate the festive season at a gentleman's mansion in the vicinity of Regent's Park, London. A few days prior to the party the only daughter of the family, Mildred by name, had come home from boarding school. She was a girl of about fifteen years of age—reserved and gentle, not unusually comely, but very affectionate, and greatly beloved by her parents and the household. The party broke up shortly after midnight. Mildred's bedroom was a small apartment on the first floor, facing the park, and near the room occupied by her parents. On the same floor were a drawing room, bathroom and another bedroom.

About 3 o'clock in the morning Mildred's mother, thinking she heard her daughter call, went to her bedroom door and knocked once, but received no response. Believing she must have been mistaken, she returned to her room. She heard no other sound during the night. About 9 o'clock the next morning she went to call her daughter, but could get no answer. Subsequently the door, which had been locked inside, was broken open, and the poor parents were horrified to discover their child stretched across the bed dead. Strange to say, nothing in the room had been disturbed, and all the doors and windows were securely fastened.

The post-mortem examination revealed a small blue mark behind the left ear, as though a bonnet pin had punctured it, but nothing more. The poor girl's hands were found pressed to her face, which bore an expression of horror and agony. Smart detectives were engaged to investigate the case, but up to the present time no clew has been obtained concerning this strange mystery.

Some years ago a mysterious tragedy was enacted in Portsmouth town. One dark windy night in March, three loud knocks were given at the house in the lower part of the town, occupied by a widow named Vich. This woman, on opening the door, was confronted by a tall man attired in a black waterproof coat and a large slouch hat drawn down over his eyes. He inquired for Mr. Howard, a lodger in the house. He was informed that the gentleman had retired to his bedroom.

On hearing this he begged that the woman would call him, and inform him that a friend from Fareham desired to see him immediately on urgent business. The lodger was according called, and descended to the door to interview his visitor. A moment later a loud report rang through the house and a cry of pain, accompanied by a heavy fall, was heard. Returning to the front door, the horrified landlady discovered Howard lying in the hall in a dying condition, with a bullet mark in his forehead. The mysterious stranger had disappeared and has never been seen or heard of since.

In the neighborhood of Leicester square, London, may be seen a jeweler's shop, wherein was committed some years since a most mysterious crime. The proprietor and a female domestic were the only occupants of the house, and one night about 8 o'clock the servant went to a local tavern for the supper beer. She was absent only for about seven minutes, but when she returned she found her aged master lying dead behind the counter, his head having been battered in by a heavy clock weight lying by his side, while the place had been robbed of nearly all that was worth taking. All this took place in less than seven minutes, and in a shop facing a very busy thoroughfare. The perpetrators of this double crime contrived to elude discovery, and no clew was ever obtained as to their identity.

THE LIGHTER SIDE.

Of the Executive of This Great Nation—The Major Likes to Tease.

Washington Star.

Very little is known among the thousands of office seekers who flock to Washington and go to the White House of the personal characteristics of President McKinley. This is also true of hundreds of men in public life who have known McKinley for years. They have met him as a dignified man, with solemn and important duties resting upon his shoulders. They have not met him as McKinley, the man, with a twinkle of humor in his eyes and a good story on his lips. It is only those who have been intimately thrown with him for years who enjoy and appreciate the lighter and more jovial side of his nature. This part of the Chief Executive of the nation does not develop itself except to those he knows closely. Among such men are Senator Hanna and James Boyle, who for six years has been the private secretary of McKinley, but who now goes as Consul of this country to Liverpool. It is doubtful if there is a man living who knows more of the nature of the Chief Executive of the land than Mr. Boyle, who has a jovial smile playing on his face for every man. It may be that this smile is one which was acquired by Mr. Boyle from political necessity. At any rate, it is there.

Secretary Porter has not yet begun to learn the man he stands in such close relations to. He knew little of McKinley until he was called to Canton and offered the position he now holds. Since he has been secretary to the President he has had few opportunities to find out the sunny side of the man who is admitted by political enemies to be making a popular President personally. After they are together longer, and after some of the burdens of appointing Republicans to offices are laid aside, Mr. Porter will get a chance to study the man he is now serving.

After a while, when the horde of office seekers get all which is then in sight, and the disconsolate return mournfully to their homes, the President and his secretary will then be thrown together so they can talk about affairs less important than those of state. Then, if the President thinks that his secretary is not himself too dignified for that kind of fun, he will begin to tease the Connecticut man. He won't do that unless he likes Mr. Porter more and more each week. The better he likes him the more he will tease. Former Secretary Boyle and a number of the young men who have been close to the President for years know how thoroughly he enjoys his innocent sport. Mr. Boyle has often been the victim of the President's sportive turn of mind. That fact endeared the President to the former secretary.

Those who have enjoyed the honor of being selected as the victims of this exercise on the part of the President say that the better he likes a man the harder he teases him. He never selects a subject on which the victim is too sensitive, but picks something not personal enough to be disagreeable. The young men who know and love the President have found their love affairs with the charming sex touched upon at times, without references which were too personal.

ALGER HAS HIS INNINGS.

Will Reinstate Many Employees Who Were Dismissed by Lamont.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Alger had his innings today in the distribution of patronage. About two years ago in one sweep, Secretary Lamont dimissed 100 more employes. He left part of whom were veterans, from the division of Records and Pensions, and from other places in the Department dismissed 90 more employes. He left no vacancies, for he virtually abolished the positions that had been filled, claiming that to be a useless expense. Soon after Secretary Alger entered upon his official duties he caused an examination into this wholesale dismissal to be made with a view of making reinstatements. The result of this investigation is that today the Secretary was presented with between thirty and forty applications for reinstatements bearing the proper indorsements as to efficiency and merit. It is probable that the appointments will be made within a week and it is expected that a number of resignations will also be requested.

THE CITY OF OAKS

The Tribune's Directory of Matters of Interest About Raleigh.

The beautiful "City of Oaks," capital of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, was laid out from a piece of land purchased from Colonel Joel Lane, by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, on the 4th day of April, 1792. It is situated upon the rise that begins to mark the lower from the upper portion of the State, upon easy undulations, only three hundred feet above the sea, surrounded by lands in high state of cultivation, with a most equable climate, and withal presents as many attractions for all that constitutes a desirable home as any city upon the Atlantic slope.

While dacking in some of the advantages alike of the sea-coast and the mountain, it possesses many not common to either. No disease has ever appeared here in its most virulent form, and its rate of mortality is far below the average. Together with Aiken, S. C., Raleigh was recommended by a commission of army surgeons as a proper and suitable point for the establishment of a Government sanitarium.

The population of Raleigh has always been one of remarkable culture, chivalrous but conservative and law-abiding; and though the centre of all political excitement, and enjoying the utmost freedom of discussion and expression of opinion, it is its proud boast that it has never had a riot. "A beautiful and appropriate monument erected by the new to one of the most illustrious political martyrs of the old world, and by North Carolina to the author of the first attempt at colonization within her borders," Raleigh has always maintained an enviable reputation as the home of brave action and refined culture.

From a village of some four or five thousand in 1865, Raleigh has steadily grown into a respectable city of about eighteen thousand, including the population upon its outskirts not strictly within its sharply-defined limits. Its city government is of the best order, strictly but mildly enforced; it has an efficient system of street railway; a thorough and satisfactory water supply; a well equipped fire department; is beautifully lighted by electricity; has its main thoroughfares paved; has a well-conducted telephone system; is adorned with a number of magnificent public buildings and private residences; its population is employed by many and varied industries; has churches of all the leading denominations; its public and private school facilities are most excellent; its debt is small, and its credit is high. In a word, we have a city of which we speak with pride and to which we cordially invite the industrious and honest home-seeker.

Raleigh Police Census, 1896.

In the census taken by this department, the enumerators received and conscientiously followed instructions, putting the name of no one on their books who lived outside the corporate limits. This showed a population of 13,081. When we recall the fact that the corporate limits have not been extended since 1856, that a large number of our citizens who are essentially of the city, have built up homes just outside, that the increase by reason of establishment of factories and manufacturing plants is all on the outside, amounting in round numbers to not less than 4,500, we can reasonably claim a population incident to and being a part of our city of not less than 17,500 showing a gratifying increase since the census taken in 1890.

Street Directory.

The State Capitol is the meeting-point for the streets which divide the city on the Norh, South, East and West. Fayetteville and Halifax streets separate the city East and West, Fayetteville street running South and Halifax street running North. The other streets running North and South are in the following order:

East Side.	West Side.
Wilmington,	Salisbury,
Blount,	McDowell and Manly,
Person,	Dawson,
Bloodworth,	Harrington,
East,	West,
Swain and Haywood,	Saunders.

Newbern avenue and Hillsboro street separate the city North and South. From the Capitol, Newbern avenue runs East and Hillsboro street runs West. The other streets running East and West are as follows:

North Side.	South Side.
Edenton,	Morgan,
Jones,	Hargett,
Lane,	Martin,
North and Oakwood avenue,	Davie,
Johnson and Polk,	Cabarrus,
Peace,	Lenoir,
Firwood avenue,	South,
	Smithfield and Cannon.

The buildings are numbered on the Philadelphia plan, 100 to a block, beginning at the State Capitol.

North Carolina Facts and Statistics.

Number of counties, 96.
State area, 52,286 square miles.
Extreme length is 503¾ miles.
Extreme breadth is 187½ miles.
Number of electoral votes, 11.
Length of coast line is 314 miles.
Land surface, 48,666 square miles.
Water surface, 3,620 square miles.
Area Dismal Swamps, 150,000 acres.
Number of miles of railroad, 3,579.
Indian population (census 1890) 1,571.
Inland steamboat navigation, 900 miles.
Total population (cesus 1890), 1,617,947.
Average mean annual rainfall, 52 inches.
White population (census 1890), 1,049,191.
Colored population (census 1890), 567,170.
Total water-power, 3,500,00 horse-power.
Western boundary—longitude 81 degrees, 42 minutes, 20 seconds.
Average winter temperature, 43 degrees Fahrenheit.
The highest point is Mitchell Peak, 6,888 feet.
Average area of counties is 597 square miles.
Number of varieties of mineral discovered, 180.
Average summer temperature, 75 degrees Fahrenheit.
Average elevation of State above sea level is 640 feet.
Average mean annual temperature, 59 degrees Fahrenheit.
Area of largest county (Brunswick) is 950 square miles.
Number of towns with a population of over 2,000, 23.
Area of smallest county (New Hanover) is 80 square miles.
Highest towns—Boone, 3,250 feet; Highlands, 4,000 feet.
Legal rate of interest, 6 per cent; usury forfeits interest.
Deaths by consumption, 1.05 per 1,000 of State population.
Limit to State and county taxes, 66 2-3 cents. Limit to poll-tax, $2.
Highest point of Smoky mountain range is Clingman's Dome, 6,660 feet.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 76 degrees; Florence, Italy, 75 degrees.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 60 degrees; Florence, Italy, 59 degrees.
State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Mean annual winter temperature of Raleigh, 44 degrees; Florence, Italy, 44 degrees.
The highest point of Blue Ridge mountain in the State is Grandfather Mountain, 5,897 feet.
The average date of first killing frost is October 10, and the last killing frost in spring is in April.
The largest drainage area of the State is that of the Cape Fear river, aggregating over 8,000 square miles.
Asheville is 2,250 feet above sea level. Mean annual temperature, 54.20 degrees—summer, 71.70 degrees; winter, 38.02 degrees.
Mean annual rainfall at Raleigh, 48 inches; Florence, Italy, 27 inches. Altitude above sea level of Raleigh, 365 feet.
Position of Raleigh—State capitol—is latitude 35 degrees, 47 minutes; longitude, 78 degrees, 38 minutes, 5 seconds.
The death penalty is only inflicted for murder, arson, burglary and rape. The General Assembly has power to abolish it in all cases if deemed advisable.
Married women retain all their real and personal property, exempt from the debts of their husbands. Liens of mechanics and laborers for their work, are required.
Legislature, biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting Wednesday after the first Monday in January. Limit of session, 60 days. Terms of Senators and Representatives, two years each. Pay, $4.00 per day.
Homesteads are allowed to the amount of $1,000 value and personal property to the amount of $500. The homestead is not only exempt during the life of owner, but after death during the minority of any of his children and also during the widowhood of his wife.

Raleigh Water Supply.

The Raleigh water works was constructed by the National Water Works Construction company, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1887, Mr. M. M. Moore, C. E., engineer in charge. The supply is taken from Walnut creek, two miles from the city. Water is pumped through the filters into the reservoir; from reservoir pumped to tower, on West Morgan street, holding 101,516 gallons.

There are 125 public fire-hydrants and twenty-five private fire hydrants, making 150, which gives ample fire protection.

Number and Location of Fire Alarm Boxes.

12—S. W. corner Polk and East streets.
13—S. E. corner Johnson and Halifax streets.
14—S. W. corner of North and Person streets.
15—N. W. corner Edenton and East streets.
16—N. W. corner Polk and Blount streets.
21—N. E. corner Morgan and Blount streets.
23—N. W. corner Wilmington and Martin streets.
24—N. E. corner Davie and Bloodworth streets.
25—S. W. corner Wilmington and South streets.
26—N. E. corner Hargett and Swain streets.
27—S. W. corner Blount and Cabarrus streets.
212—N. E. corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets.
214—N. E. corner Hargett and Bloodworth streets.
31—S. W. corner Davie and Dawson streets.
32—S. W. corner Hillsboro and West streets.
34—S. E. corner Lenoir and McDowell streets.
35—N. E. corner Hargett and Dawson streets.
36—N. E. corner South and Harrington streets.
37—N. W. corner West and Hargett streets.
4—Morgan street, between Salisbury and McDowell. (Box in water tower; key at Capital hose house.)
41—Dawson street (West side) between Jones and Lane streets.
42—N. W. corner Halifax and Edenton streets.
43—N. E. corner Jones and Saunders streets.
47—North street, west of Salisbury, near car shed.
321—N. W. corner Railroad and Fayetteville streets.
45—Raleigh Cotton Mills.
52—Insane Asylum.

Public Buildings.

Agricultural and Mechanical College, West Raleigh.
City Hall and Market, Fayetteville.
Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, corner South and Bloodworth.
County Court House, Fayetteville.
County Jail, rear of county Court House.
Executive Mansion (Governor's residence), Burke square, on Blount.
North Carolina Insane Asylum, Southwest Raleigh.
North Carolina Penitentiary, on Southern railroad, o. s. w.
North Carolina Institute for the Blind, corner Jones and Dawson.
North Carolina Agricultural building, corner Edenton and Halifax.
North Carolina Experimental buildings, Hillsboro road, o. s. w.
North Carolina Exposition and Agricultural Society building, Hillsboro, o. s. w.
State Capitol (executive building), Union Square, center of city.
State Arsenal, Union Square.
Soldiers' Home Buildings, Newberne avenue, o. s. e.
Supreme Court building, corner Edenton and Salisbury.
United States Court House and Post-office, Fayetteville.

Public Monuments.

Confederate Soldiers' Monument, Union Square.
Washington Monument, Union square.

Public School Buildings.

Centennial Graded School, foot of Fayetteville.
Garfield Graded School (colored) South Swain.
Murphy Graded School, corner Person and Polk.
Washington Graded School, west

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A WAVERING MARKET

Dealings in the Hands of Professionals and Margins Narrow.

RAILWAY STOCKS UNIFORMLY WEAK

GOLD SHIPMENTS EXERTED NO INFLUENCE ON THE MARKET.

Wheat Irregular—Cotton Shows no New Features, but Higher Prices are Predicted—The Staple Dull at Liverpool.

New York, May 7.—The stock market today was very narrow and highly professional. The improvements of prices were disconnected and irregular. The railway list was firm as a rule and the engagement of 1,000,000 gold for export had no influence. Omaha was very weak because of the realization that no further dividend will be paid until the end of the year. Tobacco was marked upon the shorts over 1 per cent. Chicago Gas broke about 1 per cent on realizing sales and Sugar was held in check by adverse tariff reports from Washington. Western Union was active and broke 1¾ per cent., rallied after 1¾ per cent., and in the late dealings lost more than the recovery. Missouri Pacific was firmer on covering of shorts. Local gas stocks were generally strong at material improvements. American Spirits' stocks were higher on the recent advantageous settlement of old whiskey trust claims. The market closed quiet and irregular. Best informed people at Washington concede that the sugar schedule will have to be changed to meet the views of a number of Senators if the Republican leaders expect to pass the bill through the Senate.

New York Central earnings for April show an increase in the gross earnings of $9,961.

Friends of Chicago Gas are confident that both the frontage and the consolidation bills will pass both Houses of the Illinois Legislature, and they continue bullish on the stock in consequence. It is reported that Treasurer George Arents, of the American Tobacco Company, will resign from the American Tobacco Company's board of directory. It is a peculiar fact that while all these resignations are being announced, reports are being circulated of the great profits of the company. It is said that the annual report will show a surplus of $1,000,000 after all charges and dividends are paid.

The stock market was dull and irregular with trading quiet and restricted in the main to the room traders. Omaha was the weak feature on contonued liquidation by disappointed holders who have expected a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. would be declared on the stock. Kilbourn sold 1,000 shares. Commission houses and room traders also sold. Stop orders and W. R. Wheeler made the low price. Northern Pacific was bought by insiders on the favorable crop outlook in the northwest more than anything else. The general market shows little life and no decided tendency in either direction. Chicago Gas was supported and bought by Bianchi, Henry Allen & Co., and friends of the company.

All danger of a strike by Tennessee coal and iron miners was averted by the agreement which the miners made with the company. Friends of the stock say that when the demand for iron increases as it must sometime this year the stock will again sell in the forties, for the surplus earnings above present receipts can be all devoted to the stocks.

London special says: Consols are strong at 112¾. Leading American stocks are ¼@¾ below the opening. In inactive stocks the prices are the bid for the dealing margins are wide, in some cases ½ bid. There is no disposition to trade in Americans on favorable cables from New York to leading interests here. The other markets were very strong on the favorable political news.

London advices were very favorable, with all departments of securities advancing on the practical end of the war between Greece and Turkey on the intervention of the Powers. These favorable advices, however, as far as our market is concerned is offset by the uncertainty in regard to the tariff.

The market yesterday was a hesitating one, showing much irregularity and weakness, but it became strong and active in the afternoon, the average about making up the loss of the previous day. Lake Shore advanced sharply, on absorption of a few hundred shares, closely followed by New York Central, on the refunding talk. The grangers were strong on favorable crop reports and strong position of the wheat market. The sellers felt the effect of continued general covering and Western Union and Manhattan were covered by traders in the afternoon.

The supposition in Western Union was that the price is discounting reduction in dividend. If the dividend is reduced the stock will probably go higher.

The market offered evidence in favor of the wisdom of sticking to the bull side. The Vanderbilts, with Omaha weak, proved stronger in the influence over the general list than the declining tendency in the Gould stock. Conservative houses said last night that the market was narrow and seemd likely to continue. The evidence, however, was very much in favor of confidently buying the best stocks when they happened to be weak.

The earnings of the Big Four for the month of April show an increase of $4,000.

The outlook for the Grangers is good and it is possible that Rock Island may lead the group instead as has been the case for two or three years, following the lead of Burlington and St. Paul.

The earnings of New York Central for the month of April increased $91,959.

Leopold Freres will ship $1,000,000 of gold tomorrow.

The stock market was in the hands of the room traders as yesterday, with precisely the same kind of selling in the Gould stocks. London was a small seller. Very little commission house business.

Wheat was very feverish and irregular with active mixed trading and sharp and frequent fluctuations. In view of the low cables, the markets opened much better and show a firmer undertone than had been expected. Foreign houses are selling here for both Liverpool and the continent. The weather conditions in the west and northwest are very favorable, but more rain is needed in California.

Crop advices from northwest are favorable. Seeding well advanced and conditions all that could be wished. Grain will get a very even start this season inthe northwest.

Map shows clear weather everywhere, just the desirable condition. Wheat opens firmer than expected. Corn opens weak. A large selling order in Omaha broke the stock.

The trade bulletin makes the world's visible supply of wheat on May 1st about 121,400,000 bushels; 139 million last month, and 161 million last year. Northwest receipts are considered light and these two factors are helping the market. The foreign selling is only moderate. It is said to be based on the presumption of a speedy ending of the war and restriction of peace in the Levant.

Cotton shows no new features. Trading continues light and entirely local, with the tone barely steady. Some very favorable crop reports are coming in from Texas, Alabama and Georgia, together with advices of a material increase in the acreage. The recent fine weather is said to be bringing up the crop rapidly and improving the stands of early planting. Farmers are catching up with their work, and planting has nearly finished in most sections.

Cotton was dull and barely steady at the decline. The market was adversely affected by the continued absence of outside speculation, the falling off in demand in spot cotton and disappointing Liverpool advices. Late Liverpool cables report futures there dull and easy, at 1-64d net decline, with sales for the day only 8,000.

On existing conditions of supply and demand cotton should sell higher. What may happen to the new crop is a question which only superhuman people can answer. I am inclined to think the bureau may be a little bearish so far as indications in increase in acreage is concerned.

Hester's statement show amount of cotton brought into sight to the close of April 8,124,196.

Stocks.

Am. Spirits Mfg Co	11
pref'd	29⅞
Atchison	10¼
pref'd	19½
American Cotton Oil	16¾
pref'd	58
American Tobacco	70⅞
pref'd	103
B & O	12
Bay State Gas	9
C. C. C. & St L	28⅝
Canada Southern	46¼
C. & O	16½
B. & Q	74½
Chicago Gas	83½
Colorado Fuel and Iron	15¼
Canadian Pacific	52⅝
Consolidated Gas	162½
Del., Lack. & W	148⅝
Delaware & Hudson	106⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	8¾
pref'd	36½
Erie	11½
General Electric	31
Hocking Valley	1½
Illinois Central	92
J. Central	78⅞
L. & N	44⅛
L. E. & W	13
pref'd	62½
Laclede Gas	22
Lead	23⅜
pref'd	91¼
Lake Shore	163½
Missouri Pacific	12⅜
Mobile & Ohio	17
Manhattan	82
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	10½
pref'd	27
Michigan Central	95
North American	3⅜
Northern Pacific	12½
pref'd	35⅞
N. W	103⅜
pref'd	153¾
N. Y. Central	99⅛
Omaha	56
pref'd	138
Ontario & Western	13⅜
Pullman Palace Car Co	156½
Pacific Mail	27⅜
Rock Island	63½
Reading	18⅜
Sugar	115½
pref'd	103⅜
St. Paul	73½
pref'd	130⅜
Standard Rope & Twine	7⅜
Southern Railway	7⅛
pref'd	26½
Silver Certificates	60½
Sus. & Western	7⅜
pref'd	20⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	20
Texas Pacific	8½
Union Pacific	5½
U. S. Rubber	13
pref'd	63
U. S. Leather	6½
pref'd	53
W. & L. E	3
pref'd	2¼
Wabash	4½
pref'd	12½
Western Union	76¼

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F'm'r's' B'k	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston S's	104½	105
N C Ag Society 6's	...	40
North Carolina 4's	104½	105
North Carolina 6's	127½	128
Caraleigh Phosphate W'ks	105	106
W N C R R 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R R	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's 1907	106½	107½
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	101	102
The Mills M'f'g Co pfd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co	90	95
The Mills M'f'g Co	...	...

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Strict good middling.....7⅝ to 7¾
Good middling .....7½ to 7⅝
Strict middling 7½
Middling .....7⅜ to 7½

Prices firm.

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 233 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

New York, May 7.—Cotton futures closed steady. Total sales 62,200 bales. January 6.96; February 7.00; March 7.04; May 7.38; June 7.39; July 7.43; August 7.41; September 7.11; October 6.90; November 6.89; December 6.92.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 7.—The following are the weekly cotton statistics:

Weekly sales, 50,000; export 1,600; speculation 1,200. Sales, American 4,400. Forwarded 67,000. Actual export 8,000. Receipts 45,000; American 32,000. Stocks 1,176,000; American 1,026,000. Afloat 93,000; American 85,000.

NEW YORK SPOT COTTON.

New York, May 7.—Spot market quiet and steady; middling uplands 7 11-16c. Sales 3,245 bales.

COTTON AT THE PORTS.

New York, May 7.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the ports today: Boston 236; Baltimore 50; Charleston 13; Galveston 832; Mobile 15; New York 150; New Orleans 1,714; Norfolk 547; Philadelphia 160; Savannah 1,281; Wilmington 21; Augusta 56; Cincinnati 371; Houston 638; Memphis 161; St. Louis 1,035.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, 12:30 p. m.—Cotton—Spots dull; prices unchanged; American middling 4 7-32d. Sales estimated at 7,000, speculation and export 300; receipts 3,000, American 1,500. Futures opened quiet and steady. May 4.10; May and June 4.08; July and August 4.06; August and September 4.03; September and October 3.59; October and November 3.53; December and January 3.49; January and February 3.49.

2 p. m.—Cotton—Futures quiet. May 4.09, 4.10; May and June 4.08, 4.09; June and July 4.07, 4.08; July and August 4.06, 4.07; August and September 4.03, 4.04; September and October 3.58, 3.59; October and November 3.52, 3.53; November and December 3.50, 3.51; December and January 3.49; January and February 3.49; February and March 3.49. Futures quiet.

4 p. m.—Cotton closed: Futures barely steady. May 4.08, 4.09; May and June 4.07; June and July 4.06; July and August 4.05, 4.06; August and September 4.02; September and October 3.57, 3.58; October and November 3.51; November and December 3.49; December and January 3.48; January and February 3.48; February and March 3.48.

RALEIGH PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour—Best patent per barrel $6.00; straights per barrel $5.50; clear flour $5; low grades $4.50.

Lard—Best per pound 8c; medium 7c.

Bacon—Western 7½c per pound.

Hams—North Carolina, 11½c; Baltimore, 13c.

Sugar—Granulated 6c per pound; cut loaf, 8c; pulverized, 8c; brown, 5c.

Coffee—Arbuckles 16@20c per pound; green coffee 12½@20c.

Butter—Best country 25c; country 20c; western creamery 30c.

Eggs—12½c per dozen.

Dried Fruit—Evaporated peaches, 12½c; unevaporated 10c; evaporated apples 8c; unevaporated 5c.

Chickens—Spring 15@20c; old hens 25@30c.

Cabbage—Per crate, $2; per head 5@10c.

Beans—String per crate $1.75; per quart 10c.

Squash—Per crate, $1.50.

Cucumbers—Per crate, $1.50.

Potatoes—Old, per bushel, 75c; new, per bushel, $2.25.

Sweet potatoes—Old, 50c per bushel; new, $5 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per head, 5@10c.

Radishes—Per bunch 2½@5c.

Strawberries—Per quart, 10c.

Peas—Per peck, 30c; per quart 5c.

Tomatoes—Per dozen 50c.

Onions—Per bunch 5c; seven bunches for 25c.

Spinnage—Per bushel 60c; per peck 20c.

Bananas—Per bunch 75c@$1.50.

Lemons—Per box, 300 to 360 in a box, $2.75@3.50.

Peanuts—Per pound, 2½@4c, according to grade.

Pineapples—Each, 12@25c.

Oranges—Massena, per box, $2.50@4.00; California, per box, $3.50@4.50.

Apples—Per barrel, $3.50@4.50, according to grade.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE.

Baltimore, May 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Sales 275 barrels.

Wheat steady; spot and month 78½@78¾c; July 74½@74¾c. Southern wheat by sample 85@88c.

Corn firm; spot and month 28¾@28⅞c; June 28⅞@29c; July 29¼@29½c; August 29½c. Steamer mixed 26¼@26⅜c. Southern white corn 32c; do yellow 30½@31c.

Oats steady; No. 2 white 26@27c; No. 2 mixed 23½@24c.

Hay steady; choice timothy $14.50@15.00.

Grain freights weak; steam to Liverpool per bushel 1½@2d for May.

Sugar strong; granulated $4.64 per 100 pounds.

Butter weak and unchanged.

Eggs firm; fresh 10c.

Cheese steady and unchanged.

Whiskey unchanged.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, May 7.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—	Opening.	Closing
July	71	70½
Sept	67⅞	67¼
CORN—		
July	24⅝	24⅝
Sept	25⅞	25⅝
OATS—		
July	17⅛	17⅛
Sept	18⅛	17⅞
PORK—		
July	$8 60	$8 65
Sept	8 60	8 67
LARD—		
July	4 07	4 07
Sept	4 15	4 17
RIBS—		
July	4 02	4 70
Sept	4 70	4 75

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, May 7.—Wheat—Spot quiet and lower. Sales 16,000 bushels. No. 1 northern spring for export, New York, 80¼c; do Duluth 81½c; No. 3, hard winter, 77¼c; No. 2 do 78¼c. Future sales 335,000 bushels, closing: May 78¼c; July 76½c.

Corn—Spot, firm but dull; sales 34,000 bushels; No. 2 mixed in elevator 1,000 at 29¾c; in store at 29½c; 5,000 delivered at 30c; No. 3 in elevator 20,000 at 28½c. Futures declined ⅛@⅜c. Futures closed May 29¼c; July 30¼c.

Oats—Spot firm; No. 2 white 27c; No. 3 do 24½c; No. 1 white clipped 28c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 mixed 23; No. 3 do 23. Futures closing May 22½c; July 22¼c.

Flour—Holders remain firm. No 2 extra $3.30@3.40; No. 1 extra $3.50@3.70; straights $3.80@3.40; patents $4.10@4.30.

Coffee—Rio, quiet but steady; No. 7, 8 cents. Sales 3,400 bags. Futures closed: July 7.40@7.45; August 7.45@7.50.

Naval stores unchanged.

Provisions—Lard quiet but firm; prime unchanged.

Pork—Mess $8.75@9.25.

Tallow—Sales at 3⅛c.

Sugar—Raw, dull but steady; 89 deg. test, 2⅞c; 96 deg. test 3 5-16c. Refined quiet and unchanged.

Cotton seed oil steady; prime crude 20@21½c; yellow 24c.

Peanuts unchanged.

Freights to Liverpool unchanged.

Wool firm; domestic fleece 18@20c; pulled 20@22c.

Molasses, demand fair and steady. New Orleans centrifugal common 9@10c; fair 11@13c; good 14@16c; prime 17@18c; New Orleans open kettle, common, 18@19c; fair 20@21c; good 22@23; prime 24@26c.

Hay quiet; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65@70c; shipping, 55c.

Private wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, May 7.—Cotton—Sales of spot cotton in Liverpool today were 7,000 bales. Futures there opened from unchanged prices to ½-64d advance, but closed at practically yesterday's last figures. Local traders in the New York market made an effort in the early trading to depress prices. Their offerings were well taken, so freely in fact that they became somewhat alarmed, and upon trying to buy back their cotton found, as was the case yesterday afternoon, that they were the only sellers. One factor which imparted strength to the market, was the continued buying for export, one trade having been rumored as consummated to day involving about 2,000 bales. Trading, however, has been very light all day. Crop reports coming to hand are very much mixed, there are good rains reported where they are needed in Texas, the stand of cotton in some portions of Georgia are reported to be good; in South Carolina cotton is reported to be coming up rapidly, and planting about finished. The reduction in the price of print cloths at Fall River is said to be an isolated case, and will not affect real quotations. The spot situation is absorbing quite as much or more attention on the floor of the Exchange than is the crop outlook, and the continued demand for real cotton is attracting attention.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.

Chicago, May 7.—The wheat market today was a disappointment all around. Early cables showed that Liverpool was cautious of our advances and that there was little demand for cash wheat there. The market advanced after opening on renewed California drouth reports and some buying orders from there, together with the sale here of one round lot to millers, but the demand soon flattened out and in the absence of any outside interest, the bears had control of the market for the remainder of the day and it closed at bottom prices. The May premium widened slightly, but no further cash business was done and nothing at the seaboard. Crop advices generally more reassuring. Some reports of bugs continue to come, but received very little attention today. The visible supply will show a good decrease this week and seaboard clearances some larger than last week.

Corn and oats weakened slightly on improved weather and continued short selling. The predicted large increase in receipts is a long time materializing.

Provisions barely held their own. A large packer bought ribs freely, but other product is slow.

KENNETT, HARRIS & CO.

To Make the Deaf Hear.

And now comes William L. Skinner, a St. Louis inventor, with an electrical invention that promises to make the deaf hear. Mr. Skinner is a civil engineer by occupation, but of late has been devoting the greater part of his time to inventions. The electrical ear drum is his latest project. A patent was recently granted.

If Mr. Skinner's invention will do what he claims for it, he has wrought an everlasting benefit to those who are hard of hearing, and especially to those who are sensitive about their affliction.

One of the principal features set forth in favor of the electrical ear drum is the fact that it is so constructed as to be almost invisible after it has been placed in the ear of the wearer.

The drum consists of an electrode contact plate and an elastic receiver designed somewhat on the principle of the telephone, but much more delicate in operation. When once placed in the ear no further adjustment is necessary.

To the portion of the device inserted in the ear is attached a wire so small as to be scarcely visible. This wire leads to the battery, which may be carried in any pocket desired by the wearer. This battery is of the species known to electricians as "dry battery."

The working part of the apparatus rests entirely within the ear, with the microphone portion to the outside, no portion of it being visible unless the presence of the battery wire is observed. The delicacy of the battery renders it convenient of carriage in the coat pocket, and it is so constructed that it may be readily renewed or recharged.

It is possible, so the inventor claims, for the wearer of the electrical tube to hear any ordinary conversation anywhere within a reasonable distance—in fact, the same as one hears who is not in the least afflicted with deafness.—St. Louis dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year ..$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year..... 8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year..... 2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE

RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

$1.25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to

THE TRIBUNE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

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WHEN YOU WANT

We are prepared to do all kinds of Bicycle repair work. Will be ready in a few days to enamel and plate. We plate anything made of metal. We are going to do an all round Bicycle business. Sell New and buy Old Wheels, and rent wheels.

We have a first-class workman from Richmond, Va., in charge of this department.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
*Lv. Sanford	11:21 a m
Lv. Climax	1:00 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:55 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	3:35 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:23 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	4:55 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	5:26 p m
	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager
W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

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Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

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is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

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WRITE

CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897.

Weather Report.

Forecast for North Carolina—Fair; warmer in eastern portion; southerly winds.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Saturday, fair and warmer.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	76	.00	W.	Clear.
Charlotte	78	.00	S.	Clear.
Wilmington	70	.00	S. W.	Clear.
Hatteras	70	.00	S. W.	Clear.
Washington	66	.00	E.	Clear.
New York	60	.00	N. W	Clear.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 74; normal, 65; departure 7.

Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, .17; departure, .17.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 21 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 125 degrees

Excess of rainfall since May 1st, .17 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, .88 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The weather continues fair over the entire central and eastern portions of the United States, and it is considerably warmer, especially in the Mississippi valley.

West of the Mississippi, except in the Missouri valley, the weather is cloudy, with light rain at scattered stations.

The appearance of a new low barometric area in the extreme northwest gives promise of much warmer weather within the next few days.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Mr. George Allen has returned to the city.

Col. B. Cameron, of Stagville, is in town.

Mr. Jones Fuller, of the State University, is in the city.

Miss Hannah Scott, who has been visiting in the city, returned to Franklinton yesterday.

Mr. Cary J. Hunter has gone to Wilmington to attend the Southern Baptist convention.

Miss Margaret Howard, of Apex, is visiting at the home of Mr. Cary Hunter, on North Person street.

Mr. E. C. Duncan returned home yesterday. His friends are predicting that he will be the next collector of this district.

Miss Kate Broadfoot, who has been visiting Miss Elizabeth Hinsdale on Hillsboro street, left for her home, in Fayetteville, yesterday. Miss Broadfoot has a host of friends and admirers in Raleigh who will be more than delighted to see her in the city at any time.

Local News.

Supt. McBee, of the S. A. L., passed through on his private car yesterday.

Mayor Russ taxed Florence Spikes and Bob Murphy, colored, with cost for an affray yesterday.

An excursion will be run from Durham to Goldsboro Tuesday to enable parties to see Barnum's circus.

Mr. A. C. Lehman left the city on the Atlanta special at 2 o'clock this morning for a flying visit to Norfolk.

The Southern Railway has tickets now on sale for Charlotte to attend the Woman's Exposition every Tuesday and Thursday.

Messrs. E. B. Cline, of Hickory; Jas. A. Albright, of Burlington, and M. R. Griffin, of Elizabeth City, have been appointed notaries public.

Peter M. Droney, Joseph W. Watson, J. F. Shelby, L. D. Pope and J. M. Harrison have been appointed aldermen of New Bern by the Governor.

There will be a game of base ball at the park this afternoon at 4 o'clock between Guilford and A. and M. College teams. Ladies will be admitted free.

The people of Raleigh will be delighted to know that the "Mystic Midgets" will be repeated Friday night, May 21, for the benefit of the Governor's Guard.

James Rollins, colored, was placed in jail yesterday to await the next term of thec ourt. He is charged with breaking into the store of Mr. G. B. Alford, at Holly Springs.

There was an unusually large attendance at the meeting of the Euchre Club last evening. The club was charmingly entertained by Miss Mamie Simmons at her home on South Fayetteville street.

"Business in Raleigh ought to receive an impetus now that nearly two hundred office seekers will have to resign that profession and try to make an honest living for two years," was a remark heard last night.

General A. D. Cowles, of Statesville, is in town. He has recently returned from Washington. The appointment of a minister to Greece has not been considered by the President yet,b ut if it comes to any Southern State it is conceded that it will be North Carolina.

The lawn party at the A and M. college last night was quite a successful and enjoyable event. It was largely attended and netted a neat sum of money, which will be used in defraying the expenses of sending delegates to the Y. M. C. A. summer school at Nashville, Tenn.

One of the most magnificent locomotives ever seen in North Carolina passed through the city last night on its way to Nashville, where it will be exhibited by the Southern Railway. The engine was made in Philadelphia. It has a 21-inch cylinder and 26-inch stroke. The locomotive has every modern improvement and is thoroughly up-to-date.

The Press-Visitor says "that people who voted for McKinley in November ought not to forsake their 'crowd' in May; and people who vote for 'fusion' Presidential tickets ought to stand by 'fusion' in municipal tickets." However, the Democratic aldermen of Raleigh think differently, for they gave two McKinley Democrats positions last night, said a street gossip last evening.

Reception to Mrs. Russell.

Mrs. W. A. Montgomery gave a delightful reception at her home on North Person street yesterday afternoon complimentary to Mrs. Russell. About two hundred ladies were present. The receivers were Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Janet Wilson. Miss Pattie Montgomery, Miss Lilly Hicks, Miss Annie Busbee, Miss Susie Marshall, Miss Kate Denson and Miss Susie Tillinghast presided in the dining room. Delicious refreshments were served. The decorations in the house were pink.

CITY OFFICERS ELECTED

J. M. Norwood Elected Chief of Police.

THE POLICE FORCE REDUCED TWO

THE DUTIES OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR INCREASED.

Beasley and Belvin Lose Their Jobs —Much Dissatisfaction Expressed —One Commendable Ordinance Passed.

The work is done. The Board of Aldermen have met. Mayor Russ called them to order last evening; every alderman was present. The bond of Ham F. Smith, city clerk, was accepted. His bondsmen are Wm. Linehan, $1,000; Chas. Root, $2,000, and Jno. C. Drewry, $2,000.

Alderman Drewry moved that the board go into the election of officers. The caucus nominations of the Democratic Aldermen were presented by Alderman Boushall, and they were all elected. The list is as follows:

STREET COMMISSIONER—W. Z. BLAKE, the present incumbent.

CITY ATTORNEY—PERRIN BUSBEE to succeed J. N. Holding.

CITY AUDITOR—ROBERT G. UPCHURCH to succeed W. W. Willson.

KEEPER OF THE CITY CEMETERY—GASTON B. BROUGHTON to succeed Seth Jones.

KEEPER OF MT. HOPE CEMETERY—LEE CHRISTIAN, colored, to succeed Sampson Anderson.

CITY TREASURER—J. G. BROWN, the present incumbent.

CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT—L. A. MAHLER, the present incumbent.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT — WALTER WOOLLCOTT, the present incumbent.

SANITARY INSPECTOR—T. P. SALE, the present officer.

KEEPER OF THE MARKET—ANDREW J. JONES, to succeed Thos. Pence.

JANITOR OF THE CITY HALL.—J. H. MARSHALL, the present janitor.

CHIEF OF POLICE—J. M. NORWOOD, to succeed Chas. D. Heartt.

ASSISTANT CHIEF, with duties of Turnkey—C. D. HEARTT, in place of Johnson.

POLICEMEN—J. A. CATES, A. H. HAYNES, J. H. MULLEN, M. THOMPSON, T. B. ALDERSON, L. S. ELLERSON, CHAS. CRATON, W. A. WOODALL, R. J. CONRAD, SAM LAMBETH, MELVIN ANDREWS, and MAC. RUTH.

KEEPER OF PULLEN PARK—W. A. HOWELL.

The three Republican members of the board did not vote except when T. P. Sale was nominated for Sanitary Inspector, when Alderman Hamlin (Rep.) arose, and after paying a suitable tribute to Mr. Sale, he seconded his nomination.

When J. M. Norwood was nominated for Chief of Police, the Republicans voted for G. W. King, and they also voted against the list of policemen as prepared by the Democratic caucus.

T. W. Blake was re-elected keeper of the city clock. No commissioner of the sinking fund or keeper of the city scales was elected.

The following members of committees, as chosen by the caucus, were elected:

Finance Committee—J. D. Boushall, H. M. Ivey and J. C. Drewry.

Street Committee—J. C. Drewry, J. D. Boushall and A. M. Powell.

Police Committee—W. W. Parish, H. M. Ivey and F. W. Honeycutt.

Light Committee—H. M. Ivey, J. S. Riddle and J. S. Correll.

Cemetery Committee—J. S. Riddle, J. S. Correll and E. A. Johnson.

Market Committee—J. E. Potter, F. W. Honeycutt and J. E. Hamlin.

Building Committee—F. W. Honeycutt, J. S. Riddle and J. E. Potter.

School Committee—J. D. Boushall, A. M. Powell and E. A. Johnson.

Park Committee—A. M. Powell, F. W. Honeycutt and J. C. Drewry.

Water Committee—Correll, Ivey and Parish.

Sewer Committee—Correll, Powell and Robinson.

Fire Committee—Powell, Potter and Boushall.

Board of Charities—The Mayor, chairman; Ivey, from First ward; Drewry, from Second; Potter, from Third, and Johnson, from the Fourth.

Alderman Boushall introduced the following caucus resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the city do not employ nor retain in its employ any man in any department who fails to pay his just debts."

An amendment to the city ordinances striking out section 2, of chapter 2, and substituting the following, was adopted. This ordinance provides:

"The street commissioner shall employ and superintend all the laborers employed by the city to work upon the streets and other public works. Provided that whenever he shall employ any persons to work as a laborer or in any other position, he shall give immediate notice to the chairman of the Street Committee, stating compensation allowed per day for such labor and upon the approval of the Street Committee such persons may receive wages from the city. No work shall be accepted or paid for by the city unless it be authorized and approved by the Street Committee.

"The work done upon any of the streets or public works of the city of Raleigh, whether by contract or otherwise, shall be commenced and consummated under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner, with the authority and approval of the Street committee.

"He shall make a written report to said committee each month and oftener if required, giving the expenses incurred in operating the street department. He shall further perform all the duties imposed upon him by the Street Committee, and which may hereafter be imposed upon him by the Board of Aldermen."

A lengthy ordinance was adopted regarding the health department. The ordinance provides that:

"The health and street cleaning department board shall be composed of nine members as follows: Two practicing physicians, members of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine, who shall be elected biennially in the month of May by the Board of Aldermen, the superintendent of health, the mayor, city attorney, chairman of the Street committee, chairman of the Sewer committee, chairman of the Water committee and the sanitary inspector. They shall constitute a local board of health for the city of Raleigh, whose duty it shall be to faithfully execute all laws of the State and all ordinances of this city relating to the public health of the city of Raleigh."

The ordinance further provides, that the superintendent of health, who shall be a physician of Raleigh, elected by the Aldermen in May, shall be ex-officio president of the board of health. The santitary inspector shall be clerk of the board. Then follows extended provisions regarding sanitary inspection. The old rules are simply strengthened and some new duties added.

Alderman Drewry stated that these provisions had been suggested chiefly by Sanitary Inspector Sale after a visit to Atlanta, Baltimore and other places. The principal change is in adding more perfect machinery for enforcing the law.

Tax-Collector C. F. Lumsden presented his bond from the American Building and Surety Company, which was accepted subject to the approval of the city attorney, and he was sworn in.

A petition was presented, signed by W. J. Ellington, H. A. Bland, A. J. Jackson, Mrs. Watson, Edward Johnson, E. R. Pace, T. H. Pleasants and J. O. Smith.

The petition read:

"We, the citizens of the northwestern section of Raleigh, who rejoice at the rapid material prosperity of the city under your wise and energetic management, humbly desire to call your attention to the pressing needs of our section, and ask that we be not forgotten in the grand march of progress," and closed by asking for a hydrant and lights in that part of town. It was referred to the Light and Water committees.

Requests for hydrants at the corner of Jones and Lane streets and at the Rex Hospital property were also referred to the Water committee.

The petition of A. W. Howell to conduct a confectionery stand at Pullen Park was turned over to the Park committee.

On motion of Alderman Correll, the board will meet at 8:30 during the months of June, July, August and September.

It will be seen that Jack Beasley, George Upchurch, G. M. Jones, and F. A. Belvin were dropped from the police force and Lambeth and Ruth were substituted, while the force was reduced two. Much surprise was caused by Jack Beasley and Belvin being dropped. Beasley was one of the most efficient of Raleigh's policemen and in physique and courtesy he was one of the best men on the force. He will have no difficulty in getting a position in any other city. Belvin has a wife and seven children dependent on him for support, and not a single charge was brought against him.

Much regret was caused by the action of the board in electing Norwood Chief of Police in place of Captain Heartt. A gentleman, who was one of Mr. Stronach's strongest supporters in the campaign, said yesterday that if Stronach had ben elected, Capt. Heartt would have retained his position. A prominent Populist gave this fact as his reason for supporting Stronach: If Capt. Heartt had been nominated by the Democratic caucus the Republican aldermen would have supported him. This is a fact.

Andrew Jones is a brother-in-law of Alderman Powell: that is how he secured keeper of the market. Some of the defeated candidates say that they had aldermen pledged to them, who went back on them in the caucus, and they could prove it. Many dickers and deals were evidently made.

A man said last night that Norwood stated that he spent $300 to get Chief of Police. This amount was mostly expended in working for the election of the Democratic aldermen in the Third ward.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed by the Democrats of Raleigh at the choice of the aldermen for the various positions last night. The action of the board in giving Capt. Heartt a $35 job was characterized by many as an insult to him.

NEW WOMAN WON.

An Interesting Debate at the Catholic Church.

At the Roman Catholic church last night there was a merry company of people, young and old, gathered in the Sunday school department to hear a debate under the auspices of the literary society of the church. For several weeks past four of the most talented members of the society have been preparing their speeches for the occasion and logic, wit and humor flowed as free as the air.

The subject under discussion was "Resolved that the new woman influence is exerting a deteriorating influence, and ought to be vigorously opposed."

The affirmative was championed by Miss Kate DeBoy and Mr Joseph Barbee, and the negative by Miss Annette Doyle and Mr. Warren V. Hall.

All the debaters were heartily cheered and showered with flowers, the audience seeming to be about evenly divided, the closeness of the contest and even balance of competitors being abundantly evidenced by the fact that when the judges came to divide the merits of the argument of the contending forces the vote stood two and two. The vote of the president was required to break the tie. At first she voted for the affirmative, but upon second thought reversed her ballot and gave the victory to the negative, thereby sanctioning the late-day new woman movement.

Clamoring for the Opinion.

It seems that considerable impatience is being manifested by members of the Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company in the delay on the part of the State penitentiary authorities to supply the convict labor, provided for by an act of the last Legislature. It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the prison formal application was made for fifty convicts and the board resolved to avoid compliance if possible, and pending final action the opinion of the attorney general was asked.

Some of the turnpike people are now threatening to bring action for the convicts unless the decision is made at once. Mr. Walser, it is said, will not render his opinion until just before the next session.

Funeral Service.

The funeral of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Winder was conducted at Christ church at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall. A number of friends of the family were present. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. Ed. Chambers Smith, W. P. McGhee, Thomas Pescud and Ernest Haywood.

Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Winder in the sudden death of their child.

ROOF PAINTING BIDS WANTED.

The Supreme Court Carpets Will Not be Beaten

Supt. J. L. Burns has been instructed by the members of the board of public buildings to proceed at once to give out the contract for painting the roofs of the capitol and Supreme Court building. He will receive bids for the work from this date until the 12th inst. The contract is to be awarded to the lowest bidder. In this connection it will be also of interest to note that Mr. Westmoreland, the new janitor at the Supreme Court, will not have to beat the carpets on the floors of the Supreme Court apartments at last. Supt. Burns and the board have decided that the only proper way to renovate the carpets is by a patent process operated in this city by Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker. In this way there will be no necessity of taking up the carpets at all. The method is the same as that used in renovating the Representatives' hall when the famous war was on against the dread la grippe microbes.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The Private Laws—New School Law —Tax Abstracts and Lists.

The Winston Sentinel of the 7th inst. has the following report of progress made by the State printers in issuing public documents from their presses to wit:

"The public printers inform us that they completed the printing of the private laws today. The laws, journals and public documents will be ready for distribution within a few days. The new school law, as amended by the last Legislature, and as construed by the State superintendent of public instruction, will be ready for distribution next week. The tax abstracts and tax lists are now being prepared for distribution. Pending the consideration of the revenue act by the Supreme Court these blanks were necessarily delayed, but we learn that most of them will go out on schedule time."

Judge Purnell.

Judge Thomas R. Purnell arrived in Raleigh at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and left for Wilmington at 11:45. During his short stay in the city he was the recipient of the hearty congratulations of every one he met. Judge Purnell and Marshal Carroll went to Wilmington together, where the Federal court is waiting for the Judge's arrival. Mr. Carroll says that the docket is unusually long. The civil docket will be completed by Tuesday and the criminal cases will then be taken up.

Before leaving Washington the oath of office was administered to Judge Purnell at the Department of Justice by Hon. Henry Bechten. The many friends of Judge Purnell will be delighted to learn that his family will continue to reside in Raleigh.

Opening Convicts' Mail.

An inquiry was received at the Attorney-General's office yesterday regarding the right of officers having in charge convicts to open mail coming to such convicts as are in their custody. The inquiry was on a postal card, was dated from "field out near Culler, N. C.," and was signed by N. A. Boyden. The Attorney-General not being in the city, his brother, who is in charge of the office, wrote the party that Mr. Walser was not at his office, and added a personal opinion that the officer in charge of convicts would have the right to open mail only in the presence of the convict to whom the letter is addressed.

GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.

75c. Green and Black Tea, 50c. pound.
60c. Green and Black Tae, 39c. pound.
Good ground Coffee, 14 cts.
Woollcott's Special Coffee (roasted) 15 cts.
Pure cream, 12 and 14 cts. a can.
Canned Corn Beef, 12 cts. a can.
Chipped Beef, 14 cts. a can.
3 pounds Lard for 21 cts.
Mocha and Java Coffee 29 cts. pound.
Pepper or Spice, 10 cts. pound.
Sardines, 4, 10 and 17 cts. box.
At WOOLLCOTT & SONS' Grocery Department.

LOST.—A diamond Sun Burst. Liberal reward if returned to this office.

FOUND.—A bunch of keys. Owner can have same by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this notice.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.—10 cents a hundred. At Tribune office.

FOR SALE.—I have two cases of post-office lock boxes which I will sell cheap. One case, best Yale make. Address, J. R. Joyce, Reidsville, N. C.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED.—An iron safe. Allen & Nichols, Hardware Store, south side Market.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to
Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than $1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to
J. R. JOHNSTON,
Mangr. for North and South Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.
[See advertisement.]

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Job Printing Plant in Raleigh. Enquire at Tribune Office.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

MISS EVA PALMER,

Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at 315 McDowell street.

A. B. STRONACH

YOURS TO-DAY.

Yours today at one-half the price for which they were manufactured to sell. An entirely new line of wash dress goods.

Valois Lace Lawns.

Black grounds with white and colored figures and flowers. Made to sell at 15c; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Guipure Lace Lawns.

Light tinted grounds with figures and sprays of flowers. Made to sell at 15c.; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Lawn Stripes.

White grounds with small and large figures and flowers. Made to sell at 15c.; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Irish Lawns.

Cool dainty patterns. Made to sell at 12½c.; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Silk Striped Challies.

Made to sell at 25c.; yours today, per yard, 10c

French Organdies.

In new designs for waists and dresses. Were 25c; yours today, per yard, 15c

Scotch Dimities.

Dainty patterns in figures and flowers. Were 15c.; yours today, per yard, 8 1-3c

Linen Colored Lattice Batistes.

For Waists and dresses. Made to sell at 25c.; yours today, per yard, 15c

American Organdies.

Clever imitations of French ideas. Made to sell at 15c.; yours today, per yard, 8 1-3c

The Ladies say we carry the Prettiest Line of Wash Dress Goods in the State.

New Shoe Store!

UNPRECEDENTED SHOE BARGAINS.

Ladies' Black, Tan and Chocolate Oxford Ties, heel or spring heel, sold in all stores for $1.25 and $1.50—our price 75c.
Misses Oxford Ties 11½ to 2, worth $1.00, our price 65c.
Children's Oxford Ties, 8½ to 2, worth $1.00, our price 60c.
Above goods were bought at a sacrifice for cash.

Below are Goods Manufactured for Us.

Black, Chocolate and Ox-blood Oxford Ties, Strap Sandals, &c., from $1.00 to $3.50. We will make this a gala week in the Shoe Trade.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayetteville Street.

ICE CREAM SODA.

That is the popular drink now. Only a year or two ago would not sell it because they said it was too expensive, but we are serving it to our customers "just right"

FOR 5c.

Also all other Soda Fountain Drinks.

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

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Why not write

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You can get much information about educational matters. All the cost is the stamp you use on your letter of inquiry. JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A. (University Virginia)

BE WISE —AND— INSPECT —OUR NEW— Spring Stock. Prices Low.

Whiting Bros RELEIGH, N. C.

Cut Roses.

Carnations, etc. Bouquets, Floral Designs, Palms, Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

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